# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 20, 1842. [NO. 1298.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

*Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*



FRESH
## SPRING GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received and are receiving a Large and General

ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Brown Linens and Drillings, Kentucky and Pennsylvania Jeans, Bombazines, French, English and American Prints, Printed Lawns and Muslins, Cotton and Linen Checks and Tickings, Cotton and Linen Diapers, Checked and Brown Suffolk Shirtings, Brown and Bleached Shirtings, Buttons and Trimmings, Tabors, Tailors Trimmings, Ruled Cap and Letter Paper, &c. &c. &c.

—ALSO—

A few Leaf and Fur Hats, Bonnets and Hoods, Shoes, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Which with nearly every article in the Dry Goods line, which will be offered cheap for Cash or Country produce.

H. & E. J. HILLY.
March 25, 1842. 97-10tw

## GEO. D. HUBBARD,
***Draper and Tailor,***

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Room on the South side of the Market House, lately occupied by Mr. Wm. Hall, where he will be happy to wait on those who may favor him with their custom.

Ready-made Clothing constantly on hand.

Orders from the country will meet with prompt attention.

GEO. D. HUBBARD.
Opposite the Lafayette Hotel.
March 1842. 97-3

## LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Fayetteville, N. C. on the 1st of April, 1842:—

A—Hannah Armstrong, John C. Averett, Mary Ann Armstrong, Matthew Autry, Jr.

B—Ann Bole, Daniel Bann, Archd Black Jno. Baker, Cary Bryant, H. Bunt, Joseph Byrum, Rufus Duncan Bole, Sen., Jane Bute.

C—James Cordle, William Collins, Daniel Coor, Richard Cranford, Hardwell Coleman, Angus Campbell.

D—Calvin Delane, P. Dudley.

E—Martin Evans, Miss. Daniel Evans Jun.

F—Dr. H. Fraser, Jane B. Gordon, Simpson Gilmore, Jonathan Grove, Sen.

H—Joel Horn, Margaret Harvey, John E. Hall, Miss Mary Holden.

J—Wm. S. Jones, Lovel Jones, Maria Johnson, Mary Johnson, Mary Jones, Asher H. Jones, Nicholas Jones.

L—Austin Lawrence.

M—Gideon Monroe, William Mitchell, John Mc, John B. Murphy, Allen Moore, Thomas J. Mc, Archibald or Wm. Miller.

N—John McKinnon, Alex'r McAllister, Angus Mc, Mary McLeod, Daniel McPutter, D. A. McLeod, James McKethan, Elizabeth McDiarmid, Archibald McNeill, John McLeod, Daniel McDonald, Malcolm Monroe.

N—Brian Nelson, Augustus Norton.

P—Isaac Perry, Malcom Purcell, Elizabeth Potter, Wm. Potter, Otis J. Preston, John J. Phillips, Reasons A. Powe.

R—Jacob Roberts, Sam'l N. Richardson.

S—Isaac Sullivan, John Smith, A. E. Smith, Mrs. Simpson, Sally E. Shaw, James Stewart, Sarah Scott, Neill Stewart, Amos Simpson, Ingle Stewart, John M. Smith, Mary Smith, Jas. Sowash.

W—Wm. Williford, Barshia A. Ward, Nathan Ward, Robert White, Eli S. West, Sarah White, Daniel Whitley.

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

## GREAT ATTRACTION!

The Sale of the Lots at Albemarle, the Seat of Justice of Stanly County, North Carolina, will commence on Tuesday the 10th day of May, 1842, on the premises, and continue from day to day until all the Lots are sold.

The Lots will be sold on a credit of twelve months; with approved security will be required. It only remains for us, as Commissioners, to say a word in favor of the location, for the benefit of those who live at a distance. We can say to all men in the language of truth, that the Town of Albemarle is laid off on a most admirable plan for a county Town,—located in a high and beautiful section of country, and unsurpassed by any place in the state for health. We honestly recommend it to the consideration of Merchants, Mechanics, &c., as offering out more inducements to industry and enterprise, with a due proportion of economy, than any town in this region.

Paper and mushroom towns have had their day in all parts, a system (if so it may be called,) unknown to any region out to the moral crisis. Persons at a distance may rest assured, that the charge of humbug cannot consistently be brought by any disinterested man whatever against the claims of Albemarle,—it being the permanent Seat of Justice for Stanly County, its beautiful site, healthy location, its prospects of good society and Schools &c., all combined, we think should induce every man, whose circumstances or inclination should prompt to live a town life to attend the Sale.

JAMES ALLEN,
WM. SWEARINGEN,
PARHAM KIRK,
RICH'D STOKER,
DANIEL PALMER,
MATHIAS MOOSE,
JOHN LITTLE,
JACOB EFORD,
E. W. DAVIS,
*Commissioners.*

April 8, 1842. 97-5wks.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.

ALL the Messages and Inaugural Addresses, of all the Presidents, from Washington down to Tyler, and including the Message of the latter at the late Extra Session,—an invaluable book to politicians,—for sale by E. J. HALE.

## NEGROES FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber will sell Four NEGROES, consisting of 1 woman, 2 girls, and one boy, belonging to the estate of James Geddie, dec'd. They will be sold at his late residence, nine miles from Fayetteville, on Monday the 16th of May next. Terms six months, notes with approved security.

WM. GEDDIE, *Administrator.*
*April* 9, 1842. 97-5wpd

## D. K. McRAE,
*Attorney at Law, Fayetteville, N. C.,*

HAVING returned from his mission to Mexico, will resume the practice of Law in the Counties of Duplin, Wayne, Cumberland, and the Superior Courts of Bladen. He will also attend to cases of Bankruptcy at Chambers.

*April* 5, 1842. 96 tf

## Received per Cotton Plant,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
120 bags Rio COFFEE,
10 hhds. New Orleans SUGAR,
10 boxes SODA BISCUIT,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
*March* 21, 1842. 94tf

## Just Received by the late arrivals from New York,

100 DOZEN WEEDING HOES,
25 do. Corn and German Scythes,
8 do. Hodsons & German Straw Knives,
30 cases Hats,
10 do. Wool and Palm Leaf ditto,
Together with various other articles suitable for the Spring trade.

J. C. & G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Haymount.
*April* 5, 1842. 96tf

*On hand,*

800 BUSHELS CORN,
200 do. OATS,
Flour, Bacon, Lard, &c.
J. C. & G. B. A.

## United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
*At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
March 24th, 1842.

DANIEL MUNROE of Cumberland County, having, on the nineteenth day of March, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Daniel Munroe be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

## United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
*At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
March 25th, 1842.

JAMES H. COLE of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said James H. Cole be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

## United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
*At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
March 25th, 1842.

WILLIAM S. LATTA of Fayetteville, Cumberland County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said William S. Latta be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

## United States—N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY,
*At Chambers in Fayetteville,*
March 26th, 1842.

EDWARD D. JARROTT of Richmond County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Wilmington, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in April next, why the said Edward D. Jarrott be not declared a Bankrupt pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf, and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,
95] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

## Lime! Lime!! Lime!!!

300 CASKS SUPERIOR THOMASTOWN LIME, in prime order, just received and for sale cheap.

ELIJAH FULLER.
*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

## SPLENDID
## LOTTERIES
### FOR APRIL, 1842.

***J. G. Gregory & Co., Managers.***

**30,000 DOLLARS CAPITAL—200 PRIZES OF $300.**

Virginia Leesburg LOTTERY,

Class E, for 1842, to be drawn at Alexandria, Va., on Saturday, April 30, 1842.

SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Prize of | $30,000 | 1 Prize of | $1,800 |
| 1 Prize of | 10,000 | 1 Prize of | 1,700 |
| 1 Prize of | 5,000 | 1 Prize of | 1,600 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | 2 Prizes of | 1,500 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,387 | 3 Prizes of | 1,300 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,000 | 5 Prizes of | 1,250 |
| 1 Prize of | 1,900 | 200 Prizes of | 500 |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. |

Tickets only $10—Halves $5—Quarters $2 50.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Certificates of Packages of 25 Whole Tickets | | | $130 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Half do | 65 00 |
| Ditto | ditto | 25 Quarter do | 32 50 |

☞ Tickets and Shares or Certificates of Packages in the above Magnificent Schemes constantly for sale, in the greatest variety of numbers, at the office of the Managers, next door East of Gadsby's Hotel, Washington.

Orders from a distance will receive the most prompt attention, and as soon as the drawing is over an account of it will be sent to all who order from us. Address

J. G. GREGORY & CO., *Managers,*
Washington City, D. C.
*March* 18, 1842. 95td-pd

## NEW ESTABLISHMENT
### WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

C. C. SMITH
*(From London,)*



WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and the public generally, that he has located himself in Fayetteville, in the Store adjoining Mr. James Baker's, where he intends to carry on the

**WATCH & JEWELRY BUSINESS,**

In all its various branches; and from his long experience, does not hesitate to say, that he can give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their custom.

He is prepared to MANUFACTURE any article in the way of Jewelry, having a complete set of Tools for the purpose.

Particular attention will be paid to the REPAIRING OF WATCHES, and any part of the same that may be deficient will be made new, and warranted to perform well for one year.

*November* 12, 1841. 76tf

## MARBLE FACTORY.

BY JAMES FOSTER.
*Fayetteville, Dec'r,* 1841. 80-6mpd

## House Carpentering.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business in this place, and by despatch and punctuality, hopes to merit a liberal share of public patronage.

L. SOLOMONS.

P. S. Persons from the up-country can be supplied with doors, blinds and sashes, door and window frames, at shortest notice and on most reasonable terms.

☞ He will be found at all times at the Jackson Hotel, Liberty Point.

*January* 8, 1842. 85-6m

GARDNER & McKETHAN,
***Carriage Makers,***

HAVE NOW ON HAND and for sale at very *REDUCED PRICES*—

4 Carriages,
6 Barouches,
4 Buggies,
3 Buggy Gigs,
4 Sulkeys,
8 Spring Wagons, and
3 Chain Wagons.

Also, a very large assortment of Work which we are daily finishing.

Also, a general assortment of COACH MAKERS' MATERIALS kept constantly on hand and for sale.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine their work, as they feel confident they can make their work as well, and sell it as low as it can be had from any regular Northern Establishment.

All work made and sold by them is warranted 12 months, and will be repaired without charge, if they fail by bad workmanship or materials.

☞ REPAIRING neatly executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

FAYETTEVILLE, March 1, 1842.

## JAMES SUNDY,
**Trimmer and Harness Maker,**

BEGS leave to inform the public, that he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMING and HARNESS MAKING, in short time, and on the most reasonable terms for those who may favor him with a call.

He has now on hand and for sale at reduced prices.

Elegant Brass and Silver-mounted Carriage Harness,
Gig and Sulkey ditto, ditto,
Buggy ditto, ditto,
Japan Gig and Carry-all ditto,
Ivory-mounted Trotting Whips,
Gig and Wagon Whips,
Wagon Bridles and Collars,
Riding Whips and Spurs,
Saddle Bags,
Bridles and Martingales,
Coach Lace and Morocco,
Knobs and Tacks.

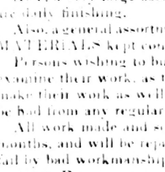
☞ Gig and Barouche Tops, and second hand Carriages, &c., Repaired on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

All Work done by me repaired without charge, if it fail by fair usage in a reasonable length of time

*Fayetteville, April* 27, 1841. 47tf

## OWEN HOUSTON,
*Saddle, Trunk and Harness Maker,*



TAKES this method of informing his friends and customers, in town and country, that he has moved back to his OLD STAND on Hay Street, one door below Mr. Jas. Baker's Hardware Store, where he may be found at all times, prepared to do any work in his line on the most reasonable terms.

☞ REPAIRING promptly attended to and thankfully received.

He keeps constantly on hand an assortment of

**MEN'S AND LADIES' SADDLES,**

Also, Harness of all kinds, Bridles, Whips, Collars, Trunks,

And every article in his line of business.

He would take this opportunity of returning his thanks to those who have patronized him; and hopes by punctuality to business, and moderate charges, to continue to merit their patronage.

*September* 4, 1841. 66tf

## BANKRUPT BLANKS.

BLANK NOTICES, to be issued by the Solicitor of the Petitioner, to the creditors, to show cause why the Petitioner should not receive his discharge and certificate.

And Blank Forms of Petition for discharge and certificate.

Price, as other Blanks, 75 cents a Quire, for sale at the Book Store, Fayetteville.

## Explanation of the Book of Revelations.

JUST published at this office, for the Author, "A Brief Explanation of the Revelation of St. John," by an American Citizen. 100 pages, price $1.

For sale at the Book store of
E. J. HALE.

## LAMP OIL.

THE Subscriber has just received a hogshead of warranted pure Winter strained Sperm Lamp OIL, a first rate article for Cotton Manufacturers' use, which he will sell low by hhd. or retail. Also, Tanners' and Linseed Oil, by barrel or retail.

JAS. MARTINE.
*October* 18, 1841. 72tf

## *Important to the Afflicted.*

SHERMAN'S MEDICATED LOZENGES.—Cough Lozenges for Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Tightness of the Chest and Consumption, warranted superior to all other remedies, as they cure quicker and more effectually.

Worm Lozenges for destroying worms that never fail. Over 400,000 boxes have been sold, and no instance has occurred of their failure.

*Opinions of the Press.*—We recommend Sherman's Medicated Lozenges to our readers as the pleasantest and best medicine we have ever tried. His Cough Lozenges cured us of a distressing cough in one day, and his Worm Lozenges we have used among our children with uniform success.—*Ev. Star.*

Price, 25 cents per box. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 49-1Y

## PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.
Ditto Anti-Bilious ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, for Colds, Coughs, Consumption, &c.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## SMITH'S SCHOOL BOOKS.

SMITH'S GEOGRAPHY AND ATLAS, English Grammar, and Arithmetic; for sale, wholesale and retail, by E. J. HALE.

## SWAIM'S PANACEA.

*For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of painful and hitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom;*

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, General Debility, &c., and all Diseases arising from Impurity of the Blood.

## SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dysenteric* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

WM. SWAIM & SON.

☞ A Fresh Supply of the above Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## HUMAN HAIR.

### Cleanliness of the Head and Hair.

STRANGE it is that persons who attend strictly to personal cleanliness, baths, &c. should neglect the Head—the Hair—the most essential—the most exposed—and the most beautiful, when properly cared for, of all the gifts of the Creator. Perfectly free may it be kept of dandruff or scurf, with a certainty that the hair cannot fall out, by the use of the Balm of Columbia. Ladies, will you make your toilet without this article? I answer fearlessly, No, if you have once tried and experienced its purifying effects—its sweet perfume.

A hundred articles have been put forth on the credit of this—the only first—the only really valuable article. A mass of testimony from all classes to these facts.

LOOK OUT. Counterfeits are abroad look always for the name of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrappers, and never buy without that name.

READ THE FOLLOWING.

ROBERT WHARTON, Esq., late Mayor of Philadelphia, has certified, as may be seen below, to the high character of the following gentlemen:

The undersigned do hereby certify, that we have used the Balm of Columbia, discovered by J. Oldridge, and have found it highly serviceable, not only as a preventive against the falling off of hair, but also a certain restorative.

WM. THATCHER, sen., Methodist Minister in St. George charge, No. 86 North Fifth st.
JOHN P. INGLIS, 331 Arch st.
JOHN D. THOMAS, M. D., 163 Race st.
JOHN S. FUREY, 101 Spruce st.
HUGH McCURDY, 243 South 7th st.
JOHN YARD, Jr., 123 Arch st.

The aged, and those who persist in wearing wigs, may not always experience its restorative qualities, yet it will certainly raise its virtues in the estimation of the public, when it is known that three of the above signers are more than 50 years of age, and the others not less than 30.

[*From the Mayor.*]

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, }
City of Philadelphia. }

I, Robert Wharton, Mayor of said city of Philadelphia, do hereby certify that I am well acquainted with Messrs. J. P. Inglis, John S. Furey, and Hugh McCurdy, who names are signed to the above certificate, that they are gentlemen of character and respectability, and as such full credit should be given to the said certificate.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the city to be affixed, the sixth day of December, &c.

[L. S.]

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

LOOK OUT.—Some swindlers have counterfeited this article, and put it up with various devices.—Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy: for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO. 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.


FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

*Mr. Gales:* I send you a continuation of the conversation between *Billy Cumberland* and Cousin *Patrick Henry*, the second.

ARIEL.

SCENE—the same splendid Parlour.—Cousin Billy Cumberland, in gown and slippers, rocking himself in the arm Chair, puffing a Cigar, with Manuscript in hand. Enter Cousin Pat—

*Billy.* Good morning Cousin Pat; you look as bright as a new sixpence. I hope you rested well last night.

*Pat.* Not quite so well. After I got to bed I began to think about my *debut* in Orange, and the thought occurred to me, suppose Morehead was to meet me accidentally there as he met Saunders, and should be prepared with all my Federal doings, Bank doings, Commissioner doings at Washington, &c. &c., it might jester the whitest sort of a Democrat to dodge them, as fast as he could throw them at a body.

*Billy.* I guess it would. I have been thinking the matter over myself since your nomination, and have come to the conclusion, that it every nook and corner of all creation had been searched, there could not have been so ungainly a figure selected as yourself, out of which to make a nice, clean, genteel Democrat. Oh! cousin Pat, what an old political sinner you have been! And what is the worst of it, you would have it on paper, so it can be *proved* upon you. Just let's see what they say of you at this time, for I have no doubt they will find out a good deal more about you before the Election.

*Pat.* Well, you name over—for there are some things I shall never name, unless some body else does first.

*Billy.* Well, the first thing is, you were born North of Mason and Dixon's line—you were raised and educated a Federalist, and to prove it they will show your 4th of July Oration, and the Protest of the Grand Jury of the Federal Court, in 1816, signed by you as Foreman, and all your brother Federalists, in which you attempt to use up Madison, Monroe, and all the Republican party. Then, there was your attack on Stanly in the Legislature, on some Resolution relative to our West India Trade, when you made such a mighty charge upon him of having deserted the old Federal Party, and of co-operating with the Whigs. Yes, and you recollect, that it was Dr. Smith of Hillsborough who replied to you. He will recollect it, and then—but that is enough as to your Federalism. Well, they will ask you when you began to hate banks. For many years, you have been an actor in and with Banks—you have been their Attorney, Director and Stockholder; if they have swindled, you have shared your part of the profits; if they have oppressed, you have been one of the oppressors; if they have extorted, you have been the instrument to enforce the extortion; if they have deserved exposure and condemnation, it was as well known to you *before* your nomination, as now. Why did you keep it back, until you became a candidate? A *candid*-ate ought to mean a candid man, and I know of but one way for you to get out of the dilemma, and that is really to be *candid*, and cry out—"*Peccavi, Peccavi—I want to be a Governor.*" Then there is your vote, in favor of making new Banks; and then, there's signing the petition to recharter the old monster; and then you were in favor of the State's receiving her portion of the Land money, and so are the people. Whigs and Democrats, except the leaders, who want a little Democratic capital—but now you are against the fund scheme. You were for making a heavy loan by the State, for Internal Improvements—so that, if the *project* had succeeded, the State might, now, be under mortgage to British Bankers.

*Pat.* Oh! I could get clear of that easy enough, upon the orthodox, Democratic doctrine of *Repudiation.*

*Billy.* But I don't think that would answer.—There is a sort of old fashioned honesty about the old North State, that is frequently inconvenient to gentlemen. Instead of letting them live upon their property, the people are very apt to take up a notion that the creditor had as well have some; so, if there is not enough for both, the gentleman is *inconvenienced.* But you put me out. To resume—well, there's your attack on Mr.——

*Pat.* Look here, cousin Buck, do you keep a Register to record the misfeasances, malfeasances, nonfeasances, and all manner of feasances, against your friends?

*Billy.* That I do, and enemies too.

*Pat.* Well, that you should record the peccadilloes of your enemies, is not so strange, but it is a little so, that you should note the delinquencies of your friends.

*Billy.* Not at all—not at all. My friendships and friends are like the Moon's phases and changes.

*Pat.* Well, do you record on the same leaf, their merits and demerits?

*Billy.* Not I, though for some few particular names, I leave a number of blank leaves—particularly, if I expect to hear from them again.

*Pat.* In that part of your record honored with my name, or rather in which my name is honored, have you left any blank pages?

*Billy.* Half a quire at least.

*Pat.* What have you got on them?

*Billy.* Nothing. How can they be blank, and have any thing upon them?

*Pat.* Have I done nothing worthy to be registered?

*Billy.* Nothing for me.

*Pat.* Suppose I am elected Governor, how shall I act so as to receive honorable notice on those blank pages?

*Billy.* Appoint me a member of the Literary Board, send me on all missions where money is concerned, pardon when I tell you, and then I will record your Administration as the "Reign of Louis Philippe"—no, I mean; "Louis Henry, the first."

*Pat.* But suppose I don't do these things that you require, how shall I figure then?

*Billy.* Not a single letter shall stain one of those pages, but the way you will figure on the *per contra* side, will be distressing.

*Pat.* If you ain't the veries' Swiss that ever bartered valour for coin. But about these charges, the Whigs will bring against me; tell me how I am to dodge them; that is what I want to talk about this morning.

*Billy.* It will be pr tty hard to dodge all of them, and it will take us both to do it; but with you in the field, and I, in the Cabinet, I think we can go it. I intend to keep up such a perpetual fire on the Whig leaders, that it will keep them so busy in defending themselves, that they will have no time to attack us.

*Pat.* But suppose they should disregard your fire and charge upon us! What then!

*Billy.* Ah! sure enough, what then! I shall think, as Paddy thought when falling down the well—"Here we go to the d——l."

*Pat.* Do you really think so?

*Billy.* To be sure I do. What else can we expect, if the people have their eyes opened. Gull, gull, gull, is all the chance we have, cousin Pat; and it used to be a mighty easy thing to do, but times have sadly changed since this Whig Governor took the pains to travel over the State, and see the People and talk to them, and set them to thinking. He has got them, or most of them right, and if we can't get them wrong again, there is no chance for us.

*Pat.* Bless me—what shall we come to! Is it possible, we shall have to go to work again, making our living by forty-shilling bills, instead of filling fat offices.

*Billy.* Come, cousin Pat, no desponding. Cheer up, cheer up. Let our motto be—"*Rule or Ruin*"—if we can't rule the country, let us ruin it, and fatten on the fragments. Men of our sense, in the general wreck, can certainly reap a better harvest than fools. You see, we are not fixed to the soil like Morehead is. He can't carry away his Cotton Factory and Gold Mines, like we can our Bank Stock and Rail Road Bonds. He's *obliged* to stay here, and that is the reason he sticks so closely to the interests of the people. If he was situated, as we are, he would care no more for the people than we do. But we *must* get into power, by hook or by crook, and break down the Credit system. If we don't, the people will stand up in spite of us; and if they do, we had better get away from here.

*Pat.* Buchanan was right, when he wanted to reduce labor and every thing else to the hard money price. How it would swell the value of our estates! You may depend upon it, that old Prophet, Andrew Jackson, was right too, when he declared that "those who trade on borrowed capital, ought to break."

*Billy.* Ah! you are right, Pat. If the hard money standard is only once established, then a gentleman could get along. Now, if you charge a Mechanic a $5 fee, he will work it out in five days at $1 per day; but bring him down to the price of labor, under the hard money system, that is about ten cents a day, and we should get fifty days work for the $5 fee. That was a great sentiment uttered by Jackson, but there was another, uttered by a New York member of Congress, that never passed for half what it was worth. It deserves to make the author a Prime Minister, so you and I are the Rulers. I mean that sentiment uttered by Beardsley—"*Perish Credit—perish Commerce.*" It deserves to be recorded in letters of gold. It is the only principle upon which we can ever expect a return of the "Golden Age." It was only by the introduction of Credit and Commerce into the world, that enterprize was awakened, industry rewarded, light diffused among the people, and the vile heresy established that some men had not the *divine right to govern others.* Destroy Credit and Commerce, and the glorious Saturnian reign of Ignorance and Poverty will return.

*Pat.* Yes, and then we should not have such hard scrambling to get into office.

*Billy.* Scrambling indeed; why we should have no trouble at all, but be born to offices. But look at it now. Some little dirty ragamuffin urchin, who happens to have a fine face, an honest countenance, a beaming eye, a spirit as buoyant and pure as the morning air, strikes the attention of somebody, who takes him up and puts him into a Store, where he soon learns to be a smart Merchant, makes a fortune, & looks down on our Bank-raised, Bank-fed Nobility with a sort of condescention; and we and our children have to come down to a level with him and his as if our family consequence was of no use. But look a little further. Just as like as not the little whelp is put to school and before any body knows what's gone with him, he has graduated at the University, while the children of our Nobility are in *Vari Romæ* perhaps, and the next thing you hear of the rustic scamp he is a great Lawyer, Member of Congress, Governor, Senator, or some big thing with the whole world shouting at his heels, while—[Here the Arm Mahogany is rocking with the speed of a Locomotive, and the speaker springs to his feet]—our Nobility, sir, is sunk into insignificance and forgotten, and only known in those posts of honor, which are to be found in private stations. It is—

*Enter Servant.* Breakfass ready.

*Billy.* Get out of the room, Sirrah. It is too bad, cousin Pat—it is intolerable—I'll put a stop to it, or write out my eyes, and squeal out my lungs, or else abandon such a country.

*Pat.* You allow yourself to get too excited at the mention of such *injuries*, cousin Billy. Become a little more composed. Take a cup of hot Coffee, it will *cool* you off.

*Billy.* Well—come along. (*Exeunt.*)

### A STUMP CANDIDATE.

The Alton Telegraph says that all the "Western Eloquence" that goes the rounds of the newspapers once in four or five years, is of eastern production, got up by the soft heads which would be blown away if exposed to a prairie wind. But here is a production of pure western growth, which we think as deserving the attention of amateurs and connoisseurs as any thing in the speaking line which has fallen under our observation. We copy it from the Charleston (Coles co. Ill.) Courier.

CIRCULAR.

Fellow-citizens of Coles county, the towns of Charleston and Salisbury excepted, on my own hook, without any particular solicitation of friends or dread of enemies, I, David Woodall, resident of the hills of Embarass, declare myself a candidate to present you in the next Legislature of this State.

"Fortune favors the brave," is an old maxim and it may be applicable to your humble servant. I am out on my own hook—I am opposed to dictation of the town of Charleston, and the rival village, the town of Salisbury; and for the satisfaction of my readers, for fear they should not know where the latter is, I will point it out and give its locality: It is situated on the borders of the great highway from Norfolk's mill to York, or to give a more clear and lucid description—it is in the vicinity of the celebrated *Steam* and *Rod* Doctor, Peter Garrison. Both the towns are for Conventions to meet at these places to nominate candidates. I am unwilling to submit my claims to either of these rival villages. In due time I will canvass the country and make known my sentiments. I am opposed to every thing like a town or a stage coach. Towns were wholly unknown to the ancient Grecks and Romans; they are the inventions of modern Whiggery and places where they keep Banks. Our Antediluvian fathers lived in tents and went barefooted and I am decidedly in favor of these premature usages. I am opposed to steam boats, steam doctors and all labor saving machinery. I drink my own liquor and chew my own tobacco; I have made arrangement with my friend, George Tifft, the distiller, to procure a supply for my friends and voters. I am anti-temperance and opposed to a man making a slave of himself to join the temperance society, another invention of modern Whiggery, a substitute for Coon skins and hard cider. In conclusion, fellow citizens, let me assure you, that had I lived in the days of the Revolution, a time which tried men's *souls*, I would have been found in the foremost ranks, and have fought bled and died for my country, which I am now willing to do should an opportunity occur, and which I did show myself willing to do when a soldier in the Black Hawk war.

Another word in regard to my sentiments: I am opposed to enforcing the payment of debts by law, and am for doing as our Antediluvian forefathers did, without constable or sheriff; I am also in favor of an equal division of property among the people. Should any person wish to know my sentiments more fully, I will be found at my cabin 3 miles East of Charleston, 6 miles North West of Salisbury and one mile South of Tifft's still house.

DAVID WOODALL.

John M. Gregory, Esq., upon whom the duties of Governor of Virginia have devolved, has been, according to newspaper accounts a stage driver, a cutter of saw-logs, and took a hand at various other hard employments.—*Harrisburg Reporter.*

We see nothing incompatible in all this. He probably will find his former knowledge of sawing logs valuable to point out the evils of modern log rolling. As to his earlier business of stage-driving, it may be useful in teaching him how to hold a tight hand upon the reins of government.

*U. S. Gazette.*

*Hard to Do.*—Dixon's feat of walking fifty-four hours on a stretch, has suggested to a young married lady to undertake to hold her tongue for forty-eight hours! The thing is impossible, says the impudent editor of the Lincoln Telegraph.—*Boston Post.*


**Children's Toy Books,**
FOR SALE AT THE BOOK STORE.

## WHIG STATE CONVENTION.

TUESDAY, April 5, 1842.

The Report and Resolutions from the General Committee, (which were published at length in our last,) being under consideration, and the question being upon the adoption of the same,—

Mr. POINDEXTER, Chairman of the General Committee, said, that perhaps occupying the position he did, as the organ of the Committee, it would be expected he should make a brief explanation of the Report. He wished, however, to occupy the attention of the Convention but a short time, and would, therefore, refer only to a few of the subjects embraced in the Report and Resolutions.

The first matter that he should notice, was the Resolution nominating John M. Morehead, as the Whig Candidate for Governor of North Carolina. He could undertake to speak with confidence for the West, and to say, that that nomination would meet with their hearty and most cordial approbation. Notwithstanding the Whigs of that portion of the State, had heard many allegations brought against him by his political opponents, of mal-administration of office, yet they knew him too well to believe any of them, and would, in August next, present an unbroken front in his favor.

Our opponents, continued Mr. P., not only claim *all* the Democracy of the State, but stigmatize us as Federalists, while at the same time, they bring out as their candidate for Governor, an old, acknowledged and bitter Federalist. Was there ever before such an instance of political humbuggery? But, Mr. Henry claimed, he had restored, to have been converted to Republicanism! He had confessed in a public Speech, that he was once blind, but that the scales had fallen from his eyes. A great political Prophet, Andrew Jackson, had arisen in the land, and healed his infirmity, and he seemed now, therefore, to think that he had a just claim to the support of the Democracy of the State. We have read, said Mr. P., of such miracles in ancient times, and some account of the process by which they were accomplished, has been handed down to us. A certain salve, it is said, applied to the eyes, frequently restored sight, and Mr. Henry's blindness may have been cured in the same way. The application of a salve to his darkened vision, made of Treasury pap, may have wrought a cure in his case. If he had been correctly informed, as to the precise time when his conversion took place, such an inference was neither uncharitable or improbable.

For the purpose of proving that he was now a Democrat, Mr. Henry was to the habit of citing in evidence, his support of Gen. Jackson; but he would find that, with the great mass of the people of the State, it would rather be taken as a proof of Anti-Republicanism. Besides, this placed the Loco Foco candidate had not even the merit of originality. It was first suggested in a recent Debate in the West—and he meant no reflection by thus saying him—who being very popular in his neighborhood, and influencing his friends to vote as he placed, narrowed down the principle of Republicanism so as to include only those who *vote for him*. On one occasion, a candidate for the Legislature, to whom the old man was entirely opposed, attended the muster at his house, and took occasion to make such pointed allusions to the old gentleman's Democracy, that no one could be mistaken in the reference. He described an individual claiming to be a Democrat, who, when the last War was declared, took a draft for soldiers and went in his Country's cause; joined a Religious Society which is not in favor of military service, but when the war was over, withdrew from his Religious connexion, thus being ended on to contribute to the expenses of the mustering in. This statement made the old man wrathe under the belt, and after the candidate left, he denominated him as the biggest fool that ever lived. He said he knew nothing in the world of politics—he did'nt even know that all who were not Samuel Shocks or was Federalists." So that Mr. Henry's poor argument did not even possess the merit of originality.

He had remarked, said Mr. P., that the Whigs have not confidence in Gov. Morehead, in that he reported it, and not only so, but the other party too, clamored down as they were by an iron despotism, had confidence in him also. As an evidence of it, he mentioned that when, at the last session of the Legislature, an appropriation was recommended for furnishing some of the rooms of the Capitol, by the Committee on Public Buildings, one of that Committee proposed to give the control of the expenditure to Gov. Morehead. A pro-nounced Loco Foco seconded the suggestion, remarking that he was willing to entrust any thing to his friend, and any man was welcome to get the public money he could get out of John M. Morehead, without going vouched received for it.

Some might think, continued Mr. P., that the Committee had made a bold move in their nomination of Mr. Clay; but he did not so think. It was right that the Old North State should march in the van of her sisters, and inscribe his name upon the National flag. He felt full confidence that every Whig would respond with acclamation to the sentiments to rally under such a leader. He was going to say that they looked upon Henry Clay as the last hope for the country; but he would not say it, for no true Whig ever despaired. If the shock, unfortunately be removed, (see the good Patriots, we have another, and yet another, to take his place. And if, ultimately, we should be doomed to fail, we would fall with our face to the foe.

There was one, and only one other subject he would notice—he alluded to the slight dissension in the Whig ranks at Washington. Some three or four Members of Congress, it was said, had deserted the Whig party. What was the moving cause of this treachery, he could not undertake to say, but it was rumored that they had abandoned the Whigs, to get out of reach of the influence of Henry Clay. They were the kind of men, that our Senator, Mr. Mangum, called two-inch Politicians, who flourished best in a particular sphere. And this, said Mr. P., reminded him of a German Shoemaker, he knew once, who having some taste for farming, planted a field of corn. When the corn got to be of pretty respectable size, he went over it and pulled up all the *tall* shoots, leaving the *shortest* behind. On being interrogated by a neighbor, as to his reasons for his conduct, he exclaimed—"Why, man alive, don't you know the *Little* corn can't grow when the *long* corn overshades it?" Neither, said Mr. P., can such *Little corn* as Henry A. Wise & Co. flourish, when overshadowed by the lofty intellect of a Clay.

In conclusion, said Mr. P., let me urge upon my Whig friends, action, immediate, constant and persevering action. "Once more unto the breach, dear friends, once more," and victory will assuredly crown our efforts.

Mr. CHERRY, of Bertie, rose to respond to the sentiments advanced by the gentleman, who has just taken his seat, and to assure him, and the Convention, that the East, as well as the West, was heart and hand for Morehead. It was not necessary for him to go into any eulogium of that gentleman, but he would say, that for sound, practical abilities, he had no superior in the State. As to the charges which had been brought against the Governor, they were really so very frivolous, that in his part of the country, the Whigs were disposed to treat the matter at first, jocularly. But he had since heard, that the Loco Foco Candidate was traversing the State, endorsing these statements, and reiterating these charges. And, he confessed when he understood that Gov. Morehead, whom he knew to be so prudent and economical in the managements of his own affairs, was openly charged by his opponent, Mr. Henry, with an extravagant expenditure of the *public* money, he had doubts whether he ought not to offer to that part of the Resolution before the Convention, declaring that Gov. Morehead had administered the Government economically, an amendment in these words—EXCEPT THE ICE HOUSE! For it seems that this matter of the Ice House is the great charge relied on, with which the Governor is to be ousted. He had been told by a distinguished member of the Loco Foco party, in the Cars, while on his way to this City, that this affair of the Ice House was a serious matter, as going to show with how lavish a hand the public money had been expended. To place the conduct of the Governor in its true light before the Convention, and to vindicate him from the misrepresentations of his opponents, he had, on his arrival here, addressed a note to the Comptroller of Public Accounts, which, with the answer thereto, he would take the liberty of reading to the Convention. He would premise, however, that at the last session of the Legislature, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of examining the Governor's residence, and ascertaining by personal inspection, what sum was necessary to put it in proper order preparatory to the Governor's removal. At the head of this Committee, was Mr. Read, of Cumberland, a prominent member of the Democratic party, who subsequently reported to the House an appropriation of $3 000 for repairs, and $1,000 for Furniture. With this explanation, he would read the Correspondence referred to:

RALEIGH, April 4, 1842.

*Sir*: Will you please inform me, what sum has been expended under the Resolution of the 11th January, 1841, of the Legislature, entitled "Resolution for repairing Governor's residence and for Furniture."

The sum appropriated was Three thousand dollars for repairs of the Governor's house, out-houses and enclosure, and One Thousand Dollars for Furniture. Has more than that sum been expended or less? And was it expended under the advice and direction of the persons mentioned in the Resolution?

An immediate answer will oblige,

Yours Respectfully,

WM. W. CHERRY.

To Wm. P. Collins, Comptroller.

RALEIGH, April 4, 1842.

*Sir*: Your note of inquiry, touching the amount expended under the Resolution of the 11th January of the Legislature, entitled "Resolution for repairing Governor's residence, and for Furniture," has been handed me. In reply, I make the following explanation.

*First*—Out of the Three Thousand Dollars appropriated for the repairs of the Governor's residence, out houses and enclosures, only Eleven Hundred and Fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents have been expended.

In reply to your second inquiry, "was this sum expended under the advice and direction of the persons mentioned in the Resolution," I answer in the affirmative.

You will perceive by reference to my printed Report, under head of Government House, Two Thousand one hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents ($2 154 66) has been reported as the amount expended. It is necessary to explain one item of charge under this head, which is the charge of Twelve hundred and twenty-four dollars and ninety-six cents. This item or charge, embraces a Warrant, drawn by His Excellency, in favor of his Private Secretary, for One Thousand Dollars to purchase Furniture for the Governor's House. Deduct this special appropriation under the Resolution referred to from the whole amount, viz: $2 154 66 expended, and you have the amount of Eleven Hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents, the whole amount expended under the Resolution of the 11th January 1841, for the repairs of the Governor's House, out-houses and enclosures. I have made the foregoing explanation, as my Report blends the Furniture expenditure with that of the repairs of the Governor's House, out-houses and enclosures.

With great respect, I am your obd't serv't,

WM. P. COLLINS, *Comptroller*.

So Sir, resumed Mr. C., it appears that Governor Morehead, so far from having been guilty of any extravagance, has not even used *one half* of the appropriation, which a Democratic Chairman had recommended as necessary for the purposes contemplated. Although this might seem an astonishing fact, that only $1151 66 has been used out of a $3 000 appropriation, yet it did not surprise him, for he knew Gov. Morehead well, and that he could lay out money with more judgment, than almost any man of his acquaintance. With regard to the *Ice House*, which was included in the sum expended, it was a proper charge against the State—Some persons had asserted that the Governor had paid for the erection of the Ice House out of his own pocket, but this was not so. It was paid for, out of the $3,000 appropriated by the Legislature, and he wished this fact known. The Whigs were for no concealment—they always had acted openly, and in the light of day, was willing to go by the board.

A remark or two more, Sir, said Mr. C., and I assure the Chair, and he would close. It might, perhaps, be deemed unexpedient by some, to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, at so early a period. But, for himself, he was for action, from state action. He believed that Henry Clay was the first choice of every Whig in North Carolina, and felt assured that his nomination by this Convention, would be responded to with joyful acclamation from the Mountains to the Sea-coast, from Currituck to Cherokee. Why then should they hesitate? Because the old North State had never exercised a control in such matters? What State had a better right than North Carolina? Look at her position. It was, he said, a very peculiar one. With the most abundant resources, with an extensive Territory, with as rich an agricultural soil as any in the world, while other States were overwhelmed with embarrassment, and some were actually repudiating their obligations, she stood erect, owing not a cent of public debt, and having plenty of money on hand. Why then should she not take the lead in this matter? Other parts of the Union were eagerly looking to this Convention, and to the result of its deliberations. Some State must begin, and why not North Carolina? It would not be the first time, that she had distinguished herself in the history of the country. On several occasions, she had acted as to exert a great moral influence on the Nation. The first instance he referred to, was in the days of Non-Intercourse. South Carolina had taken her stand fearlessly against the General Government, Virginia, on one side of us, occupied a doubtful position, and South Carolina on the other, was pouring in the contest. North-Carolina remained cool and collected between the two, determined to show to the world, as she did, that *her* citizens were a peaceful, a law-loving and a law-abiding people.

Again, in 1840, North-Carolina was the first State to take a prominent stand for the lamented Harrison. Our elections in August, of that year, placed Gov. Morehead in the Chair of State, carried dismay into the Loco Foco camp, and infused confidence into the Whig ranks all over the Union.

North Carolina came out for Harrison and Tyler, believing that Whig principles would be carried out. But, through the interposition of Providence, and the treachery of Mr. Tyler, she had been doomed to experience bitter disappointment, and every one now felt the necessity of a leader. No soldier could fight without a gallant head. Even the forces of a *Leonidas* would fail to achieve victory, if led into battle without a skilful General. We *must* (said Mr. C.) *have a leader*—and who shall it be? For himself he had no hesitation in answering—HENRY CLAY. He always had been the same great man, equal to any emergency. In 1812, when the lurid cloud of War burst over the land, who was it that so fearlessly breasted the storm, and never, for a single moment, cowered under reverses? Was it not Henry Clay! And again, when Missouri applied for admission into the Union—when the North and the South were arrayed in hostile attitude against each other—when separation, disunion, and civil war were the common topics of every village hamlet—when the mysterious sounds, that precede the Volcano's breath, were heard in every breeze—when every heart began to yield to despair—who was it that fearlessly stepped forth to calm the strife that agitated Congress and the Nation, and poured oil upon the waters of the stormy sea, when the Heavens above were black with an unnatural night, and the Ship of State was running wild before the tempest! Was it not this same Henry Clay!

And, again, when South Carolina arrayed herself against the General Government—when popular meetings, legislative resolves, and other demonstrations of feeling and passion were daily taking place—when Charleston was about to be placed in a state of blockade—when the inhabitants of this peaceful City were disturbed in the stillness of night, by the clattering of Expresses passing rapidly through its streets—when public anxiety was on tiptoe, and the Patriot was in hourly apprehension of hearing that a blow had been struck, that would have proved the death-knell of the Union—who was it that came forward with the Olive branch of Peace, reconciled discordant interests, and restored tranquility to the country? Was it not Henry Clay? Yes, Sir, on all occasions, and in all situations, he has proved himself equal to any emergency.

Mr. C. here alluded to the unsettled state of our Foreign Relations, and the possibility of a collision with Great Britain; the greatest maritime power on earth. And if the American Nation should unfortunately be involved in a war, he would ask the People of North Carolina, whom, casting aside all party feeling, they would prefer to have at the head of affairs? Would they not answer—Henry Clay? Was there a partizan, however bitter, who did not believe that the country would be perfectly safe in his hands? Was there a man in the State, who would not select him as a leader, in preference to *John Tyler*, acted by the whole Corporal's Guard? It was not his purpose to indulge in harsh denunciation of Mr. *Tyler*, but he, himself, had cut loose from some time ago. It was his lot to have been a delegate to the Harri-burg Convention, where he ventured to pledge the support of North Carolina to him for the Vice Presidency, and he had come home and used his best efforts to elect him. Mr. *Tyler* declared himself, at that time, every inch a Whig and he reposed confidence in his assertions. But his recent recommendation of the repeal of the Distribution Law, had broken the last link of the chain that connected him with the Whig party. Let him act hereafter as he might, he could do nothing that would restore him to the confidence of the Whigs.

Have the Whigs, continued Mr. C., any cause for despondency? Ought the treachery of Mr. *Tyler* to dispirit those who rallied so successfully under the Patriot Harrison? If the principles we contended for, were sound and valuable in 1840, they are equally so now. What was the situation of the Whig party, at the time of the assembling of the Harri-burg Convention? There were but four States in the Union, in which the Whigs had the ascendancy. Ohio had just gone against the Whigs. Tennessee had elected *Polk* Governor, by a considerable majority, and even in old Massachusetts, *Morton's motion* had been elected by a single vote. Then, indeed, there was cause for despair. But did the Whigs falter, or stand idle? No, like a band of Patriots, as they are, they rushed to the rescue, depending on their own exertions, and the smiles of Providence. Sir, said Mr. C, we gl-riously triumphed *then*, and we shall triumph *now*, notwithstanding our political opponents are boasting that the people, seeing they have been deluded, are opening their eyes. It is a mockery of their intelligence, to say that they can be made to yield their convictions of right, at the will of designing Demagogues. And the assertion comes with a bad grace from those "dear lovers" of the people, who style themselves Democrats. If it be so, then had we better change our Republican form of Government. But Sir, it is a base libel on their virtue and their patriotism. Place before them the name of a leader in whom they have confidence—of whose honesty and firmness they feel well assured—and, rising his banner aloft, they will march to victory, or fall in the attempt.

(*Parcel apt to be continued.*)

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

Mr. Gales: I have received from a friend at Washington, the following letter, written by Mr. Henry to the Secretary of State, and copied from the original now on file in the Department. As may be seen from the letter, it was the official announcement of his arrival in Washington City, and his readiness to enter upon the discharge of the duties of Spanish Commissioner, to which office he had been appointed by Gen. Jackson.

WASHINGTON, July 30th, 1836.

*Sir*: The undersigned Commissioner, appointed by the President under the act to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and Spain, has the honor to communicate that in compliance with the direction of said act, he has this day convened in this City, and having organized, is ready to receive any communication which the Secretary of State may think proper to make.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) LOUIS D. HENRY

To the Hon. John Forsyth,

Secretary of State.

In the foregoing letter, Mr. Henry communicates to the Secretary of State, that he, Mr. Henry, who was the sole Commissioner, had "*convened*" and was "*organized*." Now, to the Secretary of State, the fact thus announced must have been deemed one of the most wonderful with which the history of nations has been signalized. Let us for a moment examine into it and see what just cause for wonder the Secretary had at the performance of the Commissioner. The neuter verb "convened" signifies, according to Johnson, "to come together," "to assemble"—and according to Webster, besides those significations, it means, "to unite," "to meet in the same place," and the word "*organized*" signifies, according to the first authority, "to construct so that one part co-operates with another"—and according to the latter, besides that signification, "to form with suitable organs," "to sing in parts"—"to distribute into such the parts and to appoint proper officers so that the whole may act as one body." And the word "*organized*" signifies "formed to act in unison with the parts may act together to one end." Now it argues no amazing speculation to consider one of these definitions, which one was proper only in the mind of the classic intelligent and exact writer which he was in the foregoing epistle. With regard to "*convened*," we but fly suppose that he meant to signify that he had met *in person* in one place *in particular*—because, though he is supposed to have acted and delivered various opinions upon the same subject and occasion, in the same discourse, yet among all his strange performances it has never been suggested that he has been *especially* found in *more* than one place at the same time. We must conclude, therefore, that he used the word "*convene*" in its usual signification. With regard to "*organized*," from the variety of meanings attributed to that word rather more difficulty is found in arriving at a probable conjecture as to the sense in which he used it. As the gentleman's vocal powers are understood to be good and even highly cultivated, we were at first inclined to think that he meant by it "*to sing in parts*," and offered Mr. Forsyth an invitation to join with him in a *duet* of joy and glorification at the newly enlightened Commissioner's safe deliverance from the "Red Coat scales" which, at the touch of the Ananias of the Hermitage had just fallen from his eyes, and at his having that day entered upon the enjoyment of the first fruits of his conversion, in the form of $33 per day, for settling claims under the Spanish Treaty. But this interpretation we were, upon reflection, forced to reject, because the Secretary of State, however skilled in conferring and using simula rewa ds of conversion, was not understood to have possessed any musical powers whatever.

Of the remaining significations, we are obliged to reject the *first*, because even this gentleman could not have supposed he had *formed* or made *himself* with *any* organs—and the second, because, if he could "*distribute himself* into parts," he could scarcely be supposed wishing to perform such an operation. For though all his life he has been sufficiently careful to pro-ecute the work of *accumulation*, he has ever been averse to *distribute* any thing but words; but one meaning therefore was left to this word. In order to present the letter so that it may be clearly understood by every reader, let us strike out the learned words "convened" and "organized," and supply their places with plain terms expressing their significations. We shall then have the following epistle:

"The undersigned Commissioner has the honor to announce that he has this day assembled and come together in this City, and having reduced himself to a form in which all his parts may act together to one end, is ready to receive any communication," &c.

Heavens! how poor Forsyth must have been astounded at this startling announcement! Could he have dared to address *any* communication to a gentleman of such amazing parts and powers! Much as he had heard of the Old North State, he could not have conceived her capable of producing such a wonder of creation, and if he knew not the fact before, must have learned in answer to his anxious inquiries, that the birth was to be referred not to the Old North State, but to New York, that Babylon of America, in which, tumblers, rope-dancers, and slight-of-hand men, have so long figured, that even her sons are *born* with magical powers. What an amazing man this Mr. Henry must be! "*He*," one single man, without any assistance actually "assembled and came together with himself," and when he had so done "reduced himself into a form in which all his parts might act together!" Verily, this operation has never been equalled by any master of legerdemain in any part of the world, in any age of which we have any historic records! It is one degree beyond the performance, marvellous as that was deemed at the time, of the honest Hibernian who, in time of war, *surrounded* and took prisoners a whole regiment of the enemy! If Mr. Henry, so far back as in 1836, a d when a simple Commissioner, was able to perform so marvellous a feat, who shall set bounds to his developments in 1843, when elevated to the dignity of Governor of North Carolina! What title of renown would distinguish him amongst the Governors of the State, we shall unhappily never be able to know; as the People, jealous of their liberties, will scarce consent to trust political power to a necromancer who has shown his ability to do by himself what has heretofore been impossible, save to a multitude. But at all events, he seems at present well entitled to the distinctive appellation of "THE GREAT CONVENER."

SAM PATCH.

N. B. Since writing the above, some of the disastrous results of Mr. Henry's election as Governor, have occurred to me, and I cannot forbear submitting them to the grave consideration of the public. If Mr. Henry, when but a Commissioner, was able to *assemble* by himself them, he was, by himself, *an Assembly*. Supposing him elected Governor of the State of North Carolina, he will also by virtue of his Office be a Captain-GENERAL, and, therefore, it clearly follows, that so soon as he shall *convene* as Governor in the City of Raleigh, he will be, in his own proper person a GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—And, as such, being *organized*, that is to say, *reduced into a form, to make all his parts co-operate to one end*, he may make and execute Laws, lay and collect taxes, and save the people all the trouble of managing their own affairs. There is one operation, however, performed by the present General Assembly, which he will doubtless avoid, as it would be inconsistent with the *one end* of his organization—whatever taxes he may collect, he will disburse none; but, with that economy which he now recommends, and which he will then reface to practice, according to the true system of his party, will carefully keep to himself all that he collects from the people. Thus he will fully accomplish the object for which he will have performed those magical evolutions of *convening, assembling, coming together and organizing all his own parts*. But besides, when *convened*, as Governor, he must be also a Convention, and then, who can tell but he may dismiss the old Constitution, and frame for us a real, genuine Democratic instrument of the true, Van Buren, Benton-ian, Loco Foco stamp—in which, the people will be *stripped* to govern, while the whole authority of the Government *will be* in the hands of this *union of multitude, their convened, assembled and organized Governor*. "By the powers of mud," might an honest son of Erin exclaim, "what a man Master Henry must be. Sure, Pat Caillan the big mouthed Clown of the Ballynamore Circus, that swallowed his own head, was a fool to him. Oh! but he's a roarer, this Mr. Henry. St. Patrick scared the snakes from ould Ireland, but he bates St. Patrick all hollow!"

S. P.

*Our Convention.*—The brilliant character of our late Convention has, evidently, taken the Locos all aback. So much so, indeed, that the organ of the party, in this City, is altogether at a loss what to say in relation to it. But, as it would never do, even by silence, to admit that the Whigs had a grand tone of it, the last "Standard" sta es that "it (the Convention) was a dull affair. The Whigs were unable to get up any excitement or enthusiasm—the hard cider steam had all evaporated." As to enthusiasm, we shall leave the people to judge from the Speeches which have, and will be published; and, as to the dullness, the Editor must certainly have been thinking of the 10th of January Convention, held in this City. The disappointed tone of the 'Standard' reminds us of the Irishman who, having shot at a squirrel and got kicked over by the gun, said, when he recovered from the shock,—"Faith, my bogey, had you been at *my end* of the gun, you would have been in some danger of losing your life; but you may go now, as it would take more butter than you are worth to cook you!"—*Raleigh Register*.

### DINNER TO MR CLAY.

The complimentary Dinner to Mr. Clay took place at Washington, on Saturday last. The entertainment was altogether what it was designed to be, simply a social meeting, prompted by feelings of personal respect and kindness for the distinguished Guest, and a grateful sense of his long and eminent public services.

We subjoin most of the Toasts drank on the occasion:

*Our Country*: On first pledge at the feast; our first object in the future, our first love every where.

For memory of President Harrison, consecrated in our affections by the hopes that he buried in his tomb. [This was drank standing.]

*Henry Clay*: The champion of his country in many an hour of trial. He has enriched her annals by his deeds, guided her steps by his wisdom, and illustrated her glory by his eloquence. He retires from the Senate, but he will never retire from the affections of his countrymen.

*The Union*: A magical chain. Revered by its wearers, its links are the priceless gems of honor, safety and peace. Unrevered, it changes into a brittle counterfeit, composed of discord, weakness and disgrace.

*Foreign Nations*: Our councils are guided by the spirit of Peace, but we neither beg nor fear their favor or their hate.

"The memory of that good man and pure patriot, Lewis Williams." [This was drank standing.]

### A WISE DISTRICT.

Mr. Wise, some weeks since, glorified his District on the ground that no newspaper was published within its limits. This indirect attack upon the fraternity, has provoked some member of it to look into the condition (intellectual) of this happy region. The following is the result, as we find it in the Cincinnati Chronicle:

"The District is composed of the counties of Accomac, Northampton, Gloucester, Mathews, York, Warwick, James City and Williamsburg. The population of these counties is composed thus:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whites, | 25,127 |
| Free Blacks, | 5,566 |
| Slaves, | 22,240 |
| Census of 1810, | 52 933 |
| Census of 1830, | 57,290 |

The district has therefore decreased since 1830, 4,357. The want of newspapers, then, has not added to its prosperity.

There are in the district about 12,000 white persons over 20 years of age. Of these, 3,445, or more than one quarter, can neither read nor write!

The whole State of Connecticut, with three hundred thousand white inhabitants, (miserable land of schools, newspapers, factories and pumpkins) has only 526, who do not read or write. That is, there are just 80 times as many ignorant people in proportion, in Wise's district, as there are in Connecticut!

**The New York Courier and Enquirer estimates the number of Tyler men *(per se)* in New York at twenty-five, including the office holders. We have heard a higher number named. Some have said fifty—truth may be between.**

*United States Gazette.*

A letter from Boston to the Editor of the Journal of Commerce says: "Hundreds of faces are lit up by hope now, which six weeks ago were dull and sad. So much for spring weather, bankrupt deliverances, and the prospect of better times."

## *Communication.*

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE: I perceive Mr. Wm. H. Haywood has denied in a letter to Thomas Loring the authorship of the questions propounded by the Committee of the last Legislature to the Banks of the State. The charge of Mr. Haywood being the author was made on what I believed to be undoubted evidence, and evidence I am now endeavoring to strengthen by calling up the recollections of other gentlemen.

In due time the public will hear from me—either with testimony confirmatory of the facts, or by a withdrawal of the charge.

TRUTH.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

"FACT *versus* FICTION."

*Mr. Editor*: Under the above caption, you some time ago exposed some glaring untruths of the North Carolinian. Allow me to borrow the appropriate heading for a like purpose, seeing that I have an idle half hour, and that you do not appear to consider the Carolinian's fibs worth spending your time about.

A week or two ago that paper stated as a report, which it admitted wanted confirmation, that Gov. Morehead's ice house had cost $300. The report, so far from being confirmed, is expressly contradicted by the Comptroller of the State, who, in reply to an inquiry by the Editor of the Raleigh Star, states the exact cost at $75. But the last Carolinian, notwithstanding this official statement, puts it down as a positive fact, that the ice house had cost "the enormous sum of $300 of the people's money." It is said to be a remarkable fact in the experience of story tellers, that, after telling even a most improbable story a number of times, they actually come to believe it themselves. It may be so in this case. It is certainly charitable to suppose so. But as the Star containing the *fact* was published on Wednesday, and the Carolinian's *fiction* made its appearance on the following Saturday, it might be a curious inquiry to ascertain how many times the Editor must have told his story between those two days, to bring his mind to the believing point. One thing I think is very evident: if the Editor can in three days, out of $75 of truth, manufacture $225 of falsehood, his business requires no Tariff of protection. He can do a living business at his *trade* in the worst of times.

Again: In the same paper I find it stated as a fact that Gov. Morehead had spent $125 of the people's money for one French Bedstead, and $72 of the same money for Towels. If this be so, and that for these two small articles $197 out of the $1000 appropriated for furniture has been expended, I wish Gov. Morehead would do me the favor to inform us how he has managed to furnish the remainder of the very large House he occupies for the balance of the money, say $803? I am inclined to think, however, that this part of the Carolinian's capital has been more profitable than the other. It has probably produced him 409 per cent, instead of 300, as in the case of the ice house. The bedstead and towels *may have* cost $40; and this would be quite as large a proportion of truth as is usually interwoven with the falsehoods of the Carolinian.

The Carolinian affects great apprehension of a sacrifice of the interests of the Cape Fear region by the Board of Internal Improvements. If the Editor were in truth what the name of his paper represents him to be, (but he is not,—that very name is a falsehood,) he might have known, *as I know*, that the Cape Fear interest, and the town of Fayetteville in particular, has a warm friend in Col. Harper,—a much better friend than the Northern Editor who endeavors by insinuation, and slander to drive him off. I know also, that Gov. Morehead is a warm friend to the same section. The only members of the Board who may be inclined to overlook the Cape Fear, is the Carolinian's Democratic friend Col. Jones.

But perhaps the climax of the Carolinian's art is the manufacture, (out of the whole cloth, as the saying is,) of an imaginary conversation in the Council of State, which sits in private, as it admits, "with not a single Democrat to tell the people what they do." And yet, with nobody to tell what was done, the Carolinian says it believes that conversation actually occurred in the Council, and calls upon somebody to deny or admit it, *upon authority*." I shall look in the next Carolinian for a positive assertion of the truth of this story, and dearest not, if need be, that the Editor will be prepared to make an affidavit to its truth.

One more and I am done. The sapient Editor says that "a protective Tariff is a high toned federal measure." Let us see then, who are Federalists.—Presidents Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, J. Q. Adams, and Jackson, all recommended protective Tariffs in their Messages to Congress. And among those who voted for such Tariffs in Congress, were Jackson, Van Buren, Calhoun, Benton, Buchanan, and many other of the great lights of Democracy. Nay, to come nearer home, the constitutionality of a protective Tariff is distinctly admitted in the Circular, which you, Mr. Editor, state, and I doubt not correctly, Louis D. Henry wrote, and Lucubia Became signed, in 1841. But enough.

Q.

☞ The communication addressed "To the Ladies of Fayetteville," is excluded for want of room. It will appear next week.

### APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

*By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.*

Samuel Prentiss, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Vermont in the place of Elijah Paine, resigned.

John S. Maxwell, of New York, Secretary of the Legation of the United States to Russia, in the place of Joan L. Motley, resigned.

William A. Butler, of New York, Consul of the United States for the city of Granada, in Central America.

The Report of Messrs. Poindexter and Bradley on the New York Custom-house has been, we are informed, deposited at the Treasury Department. The document is said to be very elaborate, embracing a great variety of subjects; and we are told that it may be expected soon to be transmitted to Congress.—*National Intelligencer.*

Many a man sees the poor starving around him without a sigh, and, when his day of departure draws near, gives his whole substance to some foreign charity, which, to say the best of it, is calculated only to lay the foundation for knowledge among a bloody race. Give us the living, every-day charity, that springeth from the well of the soul, and not that mean, miserable, deferred charity, which comes from the chamber of death in weeds of mourning, and causes the heir to curse the parent for his liberality ere he is laid in his narrow chamber forever.

*A Capital Fellow.*—An editor at the East says: "Our stock in trade consists of Industry, Economy, and untiring Perseverance. Our industry we consider worth to us at least $15,000, economy $15,000, perseverance $15,000, making in all an active capital of $45,000.

*Virginia Legislature.*—The Richmond Whig says a draft for $4 on the Treasurer of the State, was protested last week for want of funds. The Virginia Legislature refused to touch the State's quota of the Land money!

## Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

April 7.—Brig Aurora from Charleston; Schrs. George from Charleston, Globe from St. Thomas. 9.—Chas. E. Thorn from New York.

DEPARTURES.

April 8.—Schr. Peruvian for Baltimore. 9.—Schr. Schuylkill for Philadelphia. 12.—Schr. Globe for Philadelphia.


OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 20, 184[2]

FOR GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA,

JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY OF KENTUCKY.


### RESUMPTION OF SPECIE PAYMENTS.

It gives us real pleasure to state, that the Bank of the State and the Bank of Cape Fear have resolved to resume the payment in specie of all their obligations, *on Monday the 2d of May next*. This is a measure for which they have been long constantly prepared, having only waited for the resumption of the States North of us, to carry it into effect. Although the postponement of resumption to that day might have gone far to justify postponement, likewise, the disadvantages of that circumstance have been waived, in the anxiety to restore a sound currency, as far as it is in the power of the Banks of this State to restore it. As a state of suspension, any thing else but pleasant or profitable to the people and sound institutions like ours, we trust will not again be obliged to resort to it.

It is a circumstance not less creditable to the character of our Banks than to the good sense and right feeling of our people, that during the present period of suspension, perhaps but a solitary instance of an attempt has been made to enforce the payment of the 12 per cent, damages which the law allows as a penalty for failure to pay specie, notwithstanding every effort has been made by the cofoco presses and orators to deceive the people into a belief that the Banks were their worst enemies, which ought to be destroyed in any and every way. The causes of suspension, and the impossibility of resumption whilst all around us were in a state of suspension, have been too well understood by the people, to admit of the success of the efforts of those who have so incessantly raged against the Banks.

"We hope Gov. Morehead will now have no excuse for not meeting Mr. Henry before the people. Probably the Fayetteville Observer can find room for him. Try, friend H."—*Hertford Journal.*

The above, from the organ of Locofocism in Charlotte, will amuse those of our friends who know how strenuously we have insisted upon the necessity of calling on Gov. Morehead to take the stump. We have always been anxious the Governor himself is to meet Henry before the people. The Whig Convention, with perfect unanimity, in the same breath which they nominated their candidate, called upon him to take the stump. We have always, in every place, invited him to come among us, to meet Henry on his own ground. And yet the Locofoco organ affects to think the Observer will have no excuse for him! If excuses are made to him, the fault can rest only on itself. It will not come from the friends of the Governor. We are a little too proud of the Governor for that.

But our chief object in putting the above paragraph on record, is, that when the Locos, engaged as they are, founded at the defeat which will inevitably overtake their candidate when ever he comes in contact with Morehead, shall begin to complain of the latter for leaving his office and going about electioneering, (as complain they will) we may have the evidence of one of their organs in justification. When we stand the Jeffersonians, it has no objection to the Governor's taking the stump, but is satanic when he should do it. We wish this to be remembered.

GREAT FIRE AT COLUMBIA, S. C.—A most destructive fire broke out at Columbia, on the 12th inst. at 1 in the morning, and was not arrested till 10 o'clock, by which time it had consumed twenty-three stores and dwellings besides, in the most valuable and business part of the city. The loss in buildings and goods is estimated at $200,000, of which about one-fifth was insured. The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. It originated in Mr. Henry Davis's blacksmith shop, in the rear of his Carriage shop on Main street, and which were consumed, together with A. S. Johnston's Printing office, Levi Rumley's Saddlery, J. D. Pickett's Auction Store, Davis, Elliott's Jewellery, D. Mordecai's grocery store, Col. A. H. Penny's Block, occupied by him as a Printing office, and A. W. French as a Shoe Store, A. Alexander's Clothing Store, and Mr. Stubbs as a dwelling, extended from this point down the square on Main by street, then to the corner of Plain street, from this it crossed over, and swept Sherman's new brick range on Main street to the store of North & Co. The principal sufferers are Col. Penny (whose loss is severe) A. Alexander, I. D. Moore, Baker & Truesdell, Levi Hawley, Henry Davis, Emanuel, Sampson, Elias Pollock, Cunningham & Cummings & Co., Mrs. Waddell, T. Wells, Jos. S. Keckeley, J. C. Thornton, Sherman & Sprague, Antwerp & Frank, P. Myers, J. J. Geary, Lyon & Son, Mrs. Weaver, Colton & Bell, A. S. Johnston, Bruce, French, and some others.

The Rt. Rev. John England, Bishop of the Catholic Church in the Diocess composed of the State of North and South Carolina and Georgia, died in Charleston on Monday the 11th inst. He was well known throughout the country as one of the most distinguished divines of his Church.

RHODE ISLAND.—The troubles in this State are not yet allayed. A ridiculous muster of men, collecting of guns, manufacture of ball cartridges, and issuing of paper proclamations is going on. The only thing killed as yet, was a cow, incautiously approached the Sentinels who are guarding the State Arsenal, at dead of night, and failed to respond to the question, "who goes for"

It is confidently asserted at Washington that President Tyler has intimated, both to the Governor and to the New Constitution party, that he would take care to sustain the former, in case of any outbreak on the latter.

The Connecticut Election resulted in no choice of a Governor, the Locofoco candidate wanting 800 votes of a majority. Both Houses of the Legislature are Locofoco.

The result is caused by Whig apathy—the Locofoco vote itself being less than in 1840, and the Whig vote of course greatly short.

FROM TEXAS.—By the Steamer Neptune, at New Orleans, Galveston dates to the 5th inst. and Houston to the 2d, are received. The news is not of much interest.

The excitement produced by the false alarm of a Mexican invasion, had in a great measure subsided. Most of the volunteers whose presence was required at home had returned, and were engaged in completing the cultivation of their crops, arranging their affairs, and "setting their houses in order" before they turn out, as soon as they shall be called upon by the Government. The public feeling in favor of conquering the war into Mexico is unchanged, except that it is a little deeper and more concentrated. In every quarter they were preparing arms and equipments, and holding themselves in readiness upon a moment's warning to enter the army again, there to remain *whilst the war continues*.

## AWFUL STEAM BOAT EXPLOSION.—

The new and splendid steam boat Medora, built at Baltimore for the Norfolk and Baltimore Line, was rendered a complete wreck by the explosion of her boiler on Thursday last. She was just completed, and with a large invited company, started on an experimental trip. The engine had only made the second revolution, in order to back the boat from the wharf, when the explosion took place, the upper deck blown off, and the boat sunk.

A fearful destruction of life resulted. Some were blown high in the air, and fell on shore, in the water, and on contiguous vessels. Others were crushed with falling timbers; others scalded or suffocated by the steam.

Twenty-three dead bodies have been found, and about 45 or 50 are injured; among them are some that have both legs broken, others with a leg or an arm broken, and several who are not expected to recover. Capt. Sutton, the commander, and A. F. Henderson, President of the Company, are among the dead. John C. Meade, the agent of the line, and the dead, John C. Meade, the agent of the line, and the dead, John C. Meade, the agent of the line, and a son aged 14, were killed, and a younger son dangerously injured. Albert Ramsay, (formerly of Fayetteville,) Engineer of the boat, was wounded but not dangerously. A genteel stranger from Wilson, N. C. named Hackney, was killed.

Among the dead is a man whose name is given as Edward Young, and again as John Young. It is believed to be Edward Young, Mill-wright, recently of Fayetteville.

Only 15 persons on board escaped unhurt.

## NEW YORK ELECTION.—

Morris, Loco, is reelected Mayor of New York by 1713 votes. Out of 17 wards, each electing 1 Alderman and 1 Assistant Alderman, the Whigs carried 10 being a majority of both branches; but the returning officers being Locofocos, by throwing out a few Whig votes in the 1st and 6th wards, they were enabled to give the certificate to the Locofoco candidates, and in the 6th ward, they have refused to return the election, on the ground that the ballot boxes were not kept in the sight of the officers, they having been removed to the Mayor's office to be out of the reach of a band of rowdies who sought to destroy them. The Whigs were elected but by throwing this ward out, and making the list return from the 1st ward, a tie is created in both branches, and no removals can be made. The Locos thus hope to retain the spoils. There is great excitement in the city. The Express says that the Whigs elected in the 6th ward will take their seats, and hold them *at all hazards*.

## A QUESTION FOR ARITHMETICIANS.—

By the official records of the Government, it appears that "Louis D. Henry, Commissioner under the Convention with the Queen of Spain," received as "salary from the 28th of July 1836, to the 1st of February 1838, 55304 31." Now what we would like to know is this: How Mr. Henry arrived at this particular sum in computing his salary? His term of service appears to have been 1 year 6 months and 5 days, counting from the 28th July to the 1st February, both inclusive, (though from his letter to Mr. Forsyth which is explained in the article signed Sam Patch, which see for a rare piece of fun,) it would seem that he was duly "organized and convened" only on the 30th July. Perhaps it took him from the 28th to the 30th to "organize and convene" himself. But that is merely no mode that we can figure from as we arrive at the sum of 55304 31.

WHY WAS IT?—We are curious to know why Mr. Henry did not keep his appointment with the Locos of Surry county? We are informed, that after addressing his party at Salisbury during the late Superior Court, he had agreed to go to Surry the next week. He stated, got to the house of a friend in Davie, and there tarried for more than a week, within 20 miles of Surry Court House, speaking a single speech during the week. Did the people up there tell him of the fate of poor Bedford Brown, who, on a political pilgrimage to Surry in 1840, fell into the hands of one Nathaniel P. Bryson?

We are sorry to see Mr. Henry so inactive. He is making but one speech a week in the mountains. We would much prefer to see him imitate Morehead's example, who made seven long speeches and travelled over 200 miles during the week he was in the District in 1840. Our hopes of success rest on getting full work out of the two candidates. Morehead will do his part; but if Henry only speaks one time more, we shall begin to be alarmed.

*The effect of Mr. Henry's Speech.*—One of the most respectable and intelligent gentlemen that heard Mr. Henry's late speech here, remarked, immediately after he had finished, "Well, I had thought I would vote for Mr. Henry, but since I have heard him speak, *I know I will not.*" The gentleman alluded to, knows a good deal about financial matters, and we think he differed with Patrick on that score.

*Salisbury Watchman.*

If Mr. Henry is not more successful with his own party than he has been with our Sheriff, he will not get his own political friends. He says, "*he may be a very good Democrat but he has very little respect for some's feelings.*"—*Charlotte Journal.*

## A TARTAR CAUGHT.

Mr. Henry, the Loco Foco candidate for Governor, got hold of a Mountain lad in Buncombe—one Thomas L. Clingman—who, it seems from the following letter, knocks the wool fly:—*Raleigh Register.*

ASHEVILLE, April 6.

Mr. Gales:—I am just, this moment, from a long and excited debate between the "distinguished Louis D Henry," as he is styled by the Locos, and my worthy friend, Mr. T. L. Clingman. The former spoke three hours in his first Address, and resorted to the low vulgar, *ad captandum* arguments so characteristic of the magnanimous party to which he belongs. He touched upon Federal expenditures—Indian expenses of Gen. Harrison—corruption of Banks, and then went largely into State matters—the extravagance of Whig legislation—the costly furniture, &c. of the Capitol—the expenditures by Gov. Morehead—his appointment of Whigs to office—his fondness for his relations, as exhibited by calling them to posts of honor, &c. Some of his inconsistencies were so very apparent, that I could see by the faces of our hard-fisted, Log Cabin Boys, that they were immediately detected.

When he concluded, which was quite late, our gallant friend mounted the rostrum wholly without preparation, and exposed Mr. Henry's flagrant misstatements on every subject he discussed, so effectually, as greatly to discomfit that gentleman. He also advocated the principles of the Whig party, in a most manly and forcible manner, showing to the satisfaction of the people that they had redeemed all their promises, as far as they had had the power to do so.

"The crowd had become very much wearied by the length of Mr. Henry's Speech, but Mr. Clingman revived their spirits, and soon got the steam fully up, when he recounted the gallant achievements of 1840. The people were decidedly of opinion, that Mr. Henry was badly used up; for every position taken by him was answered and controverted in a most masterly manner, and to the entire satisfaction of the people. The Loco Foco party looked woe-begone and sad-hearted, and their champion left the Court-house chap-fallen and disappointed. Indeed, Clingman's triumph was most signal, and must elevate him still higher in the estimation of the free people of these hills. We do not intend to let Mr. Henry tread on our soil without opposition, much less on our principles. We intend to fight on every inch of ground. Our Log Cabin boys are as fixed in their principles, as they are in their homes and firesides, and do not intend to be driven from them. Mr. Henry may talk until doom-day, but not a vote will he change. Our flag proudly floats to the breeze, and will never be lowered until our principles are fully vindicated. All things are right; not a Whig has deserted—throughout this whole region they stand as firm as our granite hills."

## CORRUPTION AND WASTE.—

In the two last numbers of the Observer, we have copied portions of the Reports of the Committees of Congress, exposing the shocking waste of public moneys, and the manner in which it was lavished upon political favorites during the reign of Van Buren. We have since seen the whole of Mr. Meriwether's Report, and can no longer be surprised that the expenditures reached the sum of thirty-nine millions a year. The Report is too long for publication in our paper at present, but we will enumerate a few of the abuses it exposes.

In 1837, Congress appropriated $210,000 for removing obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi river. Nearly a year was consumed in fitting up a dredge boat at Philadelphia. She reached the Balize 7th March 1838, but was not tried till 26th May. The first experiment resulted in breaking both chains on her starboard side. The chains were repaired, but then it was found that cast iron chains would not do: Wrought iron chains were sent for. When they arrived, the boat was discovered to be quite too small for the machinery. Early in 1837, however, they appear from the Engineer's report to have gotten fairly to work, and in 12 days, from the 17th to the 28th January, a cut 100 feet wide, 900 feet long, and 16 feet deep, was made. And the entire expenditure for this work, exclusive of surveys, was $223,231!! During the year 1838, while there was so little work done, the Government paid, for services and pay of those employed, $56,000; for transportation, $6,140; for provisions, $10,000, and for board, $903. There are some of these expenditures, a portion of which the committee mention, which reflect the severest censure upon those making them, and impugn the official conduct of those who have allowed them. Here are some of them:

| | |
|---|---|
| Silver watches | $386 60 |
| Repairing do | 45 50 |
| Chronometer | 280 00 |
| Repairing do | 25 00 |
| Muslin | 77 58 |
| Musquito bars | 120 00 |
| Dry goods | 106 00 |
| Carving | 20 00 |
| Painting office sign | 9 00 |
| Dining | 10 00 |
| Mess beef | 196 00 |
| Omnibus tickets | 9 75 |
| Hire of carriage at different times | 58 25 |
| Hosiery | 23 00 |
| Refreshments for men | 25 00 |
| Port wine | 29 25 |
| Oysters | 5 50 |
| Fines to sheriff of Charleston, S. C. | 14 10 |
| Glass tunnels | 5 50 |
| Glass jars | 3 50 |
| Hardware | 3 322 60 |

The committee cannot come to the conclusion that such expenditures were intended by Congress to be in pursuance of the appropriation which they made, "to remove obstructions from the mouth of the Mississippi river."

Since the commencement of the Florida war, from 1st January 1836 to 1st January 1841, there have been employed in the transportation service, 731 steamboats, barges, and schooners! Many of them have been employed a year during the whole period of the war, and the price of these has equalled the sum at which, originally, they could have been purchased. In reference to the hire of the steamboat John Crowell, General Jesup, in reply to the call of the committee, says that she was hired at the price of "three hundred dollars a day, and her expenses and insurance." "She was not worth fifteen thousand dollars, and one hundred dollars a day would have been an extravagant hire for her." "For the entire period she was in service, the Government has paid eighty-two thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars."

The Steamer Charleston was hired at different times at 2 500, 3,000, 3 750, and 4 100 dollars per month. For one period of 10 months, at the latter price, she was paid $41,000. The Mobile was paid, for 36 days hire, $16,575. The Santee received, for a portion only of the year 1836, $58 400. The Merchant, for 143 days, $71,750. The Watchman, at $450 a day, received $64,525. The Tuscumbia, 125 days, $31,875. The John Stoney, $43,700. The Meridian, 164 days, $16,800 &c. &c.

100 cords of wood bought at New Orleans at $10 a cord, were transported to Fort Brooke, for $20 a cord more, making $30 a cord for wood at Fort Brooke, which is said to be located in the midst of a forest.

206 oxen were purchased for $9,170, or about $45 each; but that was not all. The Agent received $3 017 20 more for purchasing and delivering them at Fort White; making about $60 each, or $120 for each pair of oxen.

We have already recorded the cost of a wagon in Florida, $2,363 50. The two pair of wheels for this vehicle cost $650 18.

1500 feet of timber, at Vermillion, Ohio, cost $165.

15 000 do. cost $1,125 15.

8 000 do. at Black River, N. Y. cost $440.

White pine timber, at Plattsburg, N. Y. cost $220 per 1000 square feet.

Pine Lumber at Fort Crawford $35 per 1000 feet.

570,000 brick, at $19 96 per 1000.

20,000 rails, at $55 per 1000.

161,000 bushels corn, at various prices, from 87½ cents to $1 97½ cents per bushel. Oats at 95 cents.

Sowing 100 acres in timothy grass seed, at Fort Leavenworth, at $1 98 per acre, $498. Fencing and sowing 500 acres at do. at $11, $5,500. Clearing, fencing, and ploughing, 500 acres of prairie land, at $11 50, $5,750.

Purchase of 296 acres of land at Fort Smith, $15,000.

For transporting 16,593 Indians from Alabama to within 20 miles of Fort Gibson, the government paid the enormous sum of $530,410 58. The Committee make a calculation, showing, that on a liberal scale, the service might have been performed for $186 530.

On the 22d of May, 1817, a contract was made with W. L. Watkins, to deliver at Fort Leavenworth, 5000 bushels of good slacked Lime, at $23 73 per bushel, or $118 615 for 5000 bushels.

On the 29th of July, a contract was made for delivering at the same place, 3000 bushels of Charcoal, at $15 98 per bushel, or $47,940 for the whole.

The Branch Mint at New Orleans has cost $554,470 20, of which $10 000 was expended for bath houses.

Among the charges for furnishing this establishment, are the following:—

| | |
|---|---|
| 5 mahogany arm chairs $10 25 each, | $51 25 |
| 30 mahogany arm chairs $5 each, | 150 00 |
| 6 Grecian arm chairs $2 80, | 15 00 |
| Desks and tables, | 400 00 |
| One pair *porcelain* spit boxes, | 8 00 |
| 2 inkstands $10 each, | 20 00 |
| One mahogany bureau, | 210 00 |
| One ream fool-cap paper, | 10 00 |
| One do do | 9 00 |
| One ivory pen holder, | 2 00 |
| Pen knives each, $3 50 to | 4 50 |
| Trees and shrubs, | 295 50 |
| One desk curtain, | 14 00 |
| ice furnished the Mint, | 86 58 |
| Mahogany boards for a counter, | 92 98 |
| 2 Bronze paper weights, | 10 75 |
| 1 Eagle do do | 7 00 |
| 1 Stuffed mahogany chair, | 13 00 |
| 1 Large Lamp for lobby, | 73 50 |
| Bookcase and desk, | 258 00 |
| A bust of Livingston, | 40 00 |
| Making, painting, gilding, &c., a spire for a Sentry Box, | 150 00 |

The whole amount of money drawn out of the Treasury on account of the three Branch Mints at the South has been $822,457 22. The whole amount coined by the branches is stated at $2 881 708. The cost of coining this sum at the Philadelphia Mint, would have been about $4600.

Under Amos Kendall, as Postmaster General, George Plitt was sent to Europe to look into the mode of doing business in the Post Offices there. He travelled from the 1st of June 1839, to the 1st of Sept. 1840, 15 months, through England, Belgium, France, Holland, Russia, Austria, &c.; received his regular salary of $2000 and $16 88 per day as travelling expenses, making $9,646 64 for this pleasure excursion, made without the shadow of law to justify it.

We close this brief abstract of some of the facts presented by investigating Committees of Congress, by repeating the advice to our Whig friends in North Carolina, if they want to see this corrupt crew again in power, to follow the example of some of the Whigs in other States, by staying away from the polls in August next. If, however, they feel indignant, as every honest man must, at this vile waste and corruption, let them do their duty manfully both now and at the election, and once more we shall free our country from the pollution and rottenness which have overspread it.

## CONGRESS.

In the SENATE, on Monday the 11th, the resignation of Mr. Prentiss, Senator from Vermont, who has been appointed U. S. District Judge in Vermont, was received.

The Loan Bill was again taken up, and after passing upon several amendments, it was ordered to a third reading.

On Tuesday, the Loan Bill again came up, and was debated by Messrs. Clayton, King, Evans, Sevier, Calhoun, Mangum, and Linn.

On Wednesday, the bill came up for final action. Messrs. Graham, Berrien, Mangum, and Crittenden, advocated its passage; and Messrs. Sevier, Linn, King, and Walker, opposed it. The question was taken, and the bill passed 26 to 18—a party vote.

Mr. Graham observed that, called upon as he was, to vote for this bill, which is to create an additional debt to be paid hereafter, he had felt himself under the necessity of inquiring into the resources and expenditures of the Government for a number of years past; and, in prosecuting this inquiry, he had discovered that the revenue had been long inadequate to supply the means demanded by the Government, and therefore a condition of the Treasury had been produced which demanded the passage of this bill for immediate relief. From this examination of the resources and expenses of the Government for years past, he had also discovered that during the late Administration, the average of expenditures for ordinary purposes was twenty-eight millions, while the average of income from revenue was but twenty millions; so that the difference was a deficit of means to meet expenses, which would have left a debt of more than thirty-one millions at the end of that term, instead of five millions six hundred thousand dollars, were it not for extraordinary resources in the hands of that Administration. He reviewed the expenditures of the four years, and dwelt for some time on the manner in which the reductions during the last year were made, with a view of showing that they were merely postponements, as avowed in the preamble of bills then passed in relation to those subjects. He thought either one thing or other ought to have been done; that is, either the works and expenditures ought to have been cut off entirely and abandoned, or adequate means should have been raised to carry them on till completed.

He stated the extraordinary resources of the late Administration from the withholding of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, directed to be paid to the States; and the repayments from banks; leaving not more, he believed, than $100,000 due from banks.

Mr. Woodbury explained that there was due from two banks, in principal and interest about $200,000.

Mr. Graham continued; that made little difference; he believed that was the only debt due to the Government from banks. He contended that the withholding from the States of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, might be traced much of the embarrassment which the State Governments have been laboring under.

He thought it ungracious of those who had spent the fourth instalment, together with nine millions of other extraordinary resources, and a tariff averaging forty per cent. leaving a debt, besides, of $5 000 000, to reproach the present party in power, with extravagance and wastefulness.

He computed that the ordinary services, with the necessary preparations for defence, in view of the condition of the foreign relations of the country, would require expenditures which could not be estimated at less than twenty millions annually; and the income from customs being only thirteen millions, it was impossible to avoid raising a loan to supply the deficiency till the income could be provided to meet the wants of the Government.

He adverted to the subject of restoring the land fund to the Treasury for revenue, and contended that originally, when the public domain was entrusted to the Government, it was only for given purposes, and not as a source of permanent revenue. He would not discuss the constitutional right of Congress over the public domain further than to remark, that the lands were to be disposed of rather for the benefit of the States, severally, than for the benefit of the General Government as an independent corporation. He contended that the proceeds of the lands ought rather to be distributed to the States than appropriated for any purposes of General Government. He believed it would be found that in those periods of the history of the Government, during which direct taxation was obliged to be resorted to, the greatest accountability was evinced in the prudence and economy which pervaded every department; and, on the contrary, those periods during which the means of the Government were derived from sources which did not involve such accountability, were the most extravagant and wasteful. This, then, was a strange argument against the restoration of the land fund as a source of revenue, and showed the propriety of throwing the responsibility of the taxing power upon those who vote the appropriations, and adjust the expenditures.

The Government, as he said before, found itself in the condition that its least expenditures for the efficient public services amounted to twenty millions, with a revenue of only thirteen millions. The estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, for the ordinary services of this year, was twenty-four millions. In this was included four millions for the civil list, which, however, he hoped to see considerably reduced under the pruning-knife of the Retrenchment Committee. The estimate for the War Department was $11,717,791. He did not know whether it was more or less than the estimates for the last two or three years. The estimate for the naval service is $8,705 000—an increase this year beyond the last of nearly three millions. It did seem to him, this was proceeding with rather too much haste; and that the expenses of a war panic may be made as great as a war itself. These two branches of the public service are estimated at upwards of twenty millions of dollars. It seemed to him there was great room for retrenchment in these estimates. A war panic had been encouraged for the last eight years, and so expensive had it proved, that, he asked, was it not time to put an end to it, by coming to the point at once with those foreign powers which were in dispute, sooner than continue in such an expensive uncertainty? In proceeding with a desire of retrenchment, it was necessary to take up every item of expense separately and ask, was this necessary?—keeping in view the exhausted condition of the Treasury, the insufficiency of the income of the Government, and the impropriety of going any further on borowed means. This was the only way to effect retrenchment in earnest.

[We have given Mr. Graham's speech more at large than we can the rest of this debate—partly because it presents a variety of strong arguments hitherto untouched; and partly because the unostentatious abilities of this really useful Senator display themselves but rarely in speeches.]—*Independent.*

On Thursday, Mr. Conrad, the new Senator from Louisiana, appeared and took his seat.

A long debate arose on a resolution of Mr. Woodbury, on the subject of the regulations of the Colonial trade between the U. S. and other countries. After which several private bills were acted on, and some time spent in Executive session.

On Friday, Mr. Cuthbert, of Georgia, made his appearance in the Senate, for the first time this session.

Most of the day was spent on Executive business, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

In the HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, on Monday, nearly the whole sitting was devoted to the General Appropriation Bill, and the item in relation to Light Houses gave rise to a long debate, in which, as usual, party politics were more discussed than the subject properly before the House.

On Tuesday, the same subject was discussed during most of the day.

Mr. Doherry, from the Committee on Agriculture, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Joseph L. Smith and others, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture and Education.

On Wednesday, the Appropriation Bill again came up, and Mr. Adams, in reply to a question, stated that it was not considered wise or politic, under present circumstances, to remit any of the present diplomatic missions, and read a letter from the Secretary of State enforcing that view.

Mr. Linn of New York proposed to amend the bill by striking out the appropriation for a Minister to Mexico, on the ground of the small commercial importance of Mexico, and with a view to prevent the annexation of Texas to this Union. He spoke of Texas as a revolted Province, whose independence the U. S. ought not to have acknowledged. Mr. Slade supported the motion of Mr. Linn. He said he would not give the snap of his finger for this Union if the annexation of Texas should take place. The Union of these United States would thereby become *ipso facto* dissolved, and it was because he was a friend to the Union that he was opposed to the annexation.

Messrs. Pickens, Fillmore, Cushing, Jones, and Wise replied to Messrs. Linn and Slade. The House adjourned without taking the question.

On Thursday, the Senate's amendment to the Loan Bill was agreed to, and the bill finally passed.

The Appropriation Bill being again up, Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved to strike out one-half of the appropriation for the Austrian and Russian Missions. On this motion he founded a long speech discussing the whole subject of embassies, and particularly the one now here from England. Mr. I testified to the private worth of Lord Ashburton, and gave this noble man a good deal of disinterested advice. War, and its consequences, he treated with a good deal of *nonchalance*. In all the five questions now pending between this country and England—the boundary of Maine, the Oregon Territory, the Caroline, Creole, and Right of Search—England, he said, was an egregious aggressor. If war must come, we had two steamers far better than any she had, or were to be found in the world; and if England burnt New York, an officer, high in rank in our Navy, had said to him (Mr. I.) that he would engage to burn London! All history proved that an unarmed nation, animated with martial spirit, was always the conqueror over regularly armed soldiers.

Certainly England had nothing to gain by going to war with us, but much to lose; for we owed her two hundred millions, and this debt would be at once cancelled. He wound up, by hoping that Lord Ashburton would be able to come at peaceful results, and return safely home to be rewarded with an earldom.

Mr. J. Q. Adams replied at length to what he termed the "pacific war speech" of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. A. was particularly severe upon the cold indifference which he said had animated (it misdirection could animate) the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in his manner of discussing the grave question of a war with England—a war which must involve consequences that could not be thought of without a thrill of horror.—What satisfaction, he would ask, would it bring to the suffering citizens of New York to be told, amidst the ruins of their desolate city, that a like calamity had befallen London, a city of three times their population!

The "right of search." Mr. A. discussed at great length, alluding to his early and fixed repugnance to yielding this right, and the bitterness of soul he felt, when, under Mr. Monroe's administration, he was obliged, (in accordance with a vote of Congress requesting the President to enter into negotiation with England,) as Secretary of State, to write to our Minister at that Court to this effect. He said when Mr. Rush told Mr. Canning that he was instructed to negotiate upon this subject, his answer was, "prepare your convention," and, without any, even the smallest alteration, the treaty on their part was signed. Meanwhile, parties in this country had undergone a change, and some amendments were proposed which were not agreed to, and there the matter ended.

Mr. A. also alluded to an interview he had with Wilberforce, in which he told that gentleman that this right, so far as he was concerned, would never be conceded.

He hoped that when the speech of the gentleman from Pennsylvania met the eye of the noble negotiator, this gentleman would not take it as the sentiment of Congress—that he would rather consider it in the light of an address for the constituents of the gentleman, for Buncombe, as it was sometimes called, and that he would conclude, on the whole, to go on and finish the negotiation. (Laughter.) There was one occasion when the speech or report of a gentleman now present (Mr. Pickens) had been sent to England, and although it did not altogether consume the city of London, (great laughter,) yet it threw the population into such a state of "combustion" that our minister there immediately wrote to the Mediterranean squadron to "edge a little nearer home." (Laughter.)

Mr. Chairman, I thank God, that it does not rest with this President and his Cabinet (who I am sorry to say write threatening letters upon the subject) to plunge this country into a war; this can only be done by Congress; but it is different with England. The minister of that nation here has only to write five lines home, saying that "the spirit of this people is for war, and war we must have," and the Privy Council there have only to write five lines more giving orders to the naval officers of the kingdom to seize our commerce, when, without, and before, any declaration of war, the ocean will be swept of the vessels belonging to the constituents of the gentlemen around me, and these vessels will be "sequestered" that is the phrase, and thus the two hundred millions which the gentleman from Pennsylvania alluded to will be balanced in another way.

Mr. A. had the floor when the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

On Friday, the same question again came up, and Mr. Adams concluded his speech, and was replied to by Mr. Campbell of S. C.

On Saturday, Mr. Botts replied to Mr. Adams. When, at 12 o'clock, according to previous order, the debate ceased. Messrs. Linn and Ingersoll withdrew their amendments, and the Committee of the Whole proceeded to vote on other proposed amendments, till all were disposed of. The Committee then rose, reported the bill to the House, in which the various amendments were again to be passed upon. Without getting through, the House adjourned.

The Kentucky Banks have agreed to resume specie payments on the 15th June.

## REMARKABLE DECISION.—

In the case of 10 mutineers, from the British ship Ann Hall, at Charleston, S. C., the Recorder of the City, after full argument, decided, "that in the absence of any treaty stipulation to that effect between this country and Great Britain, there was no authority to arrest or detain them as fugitives from justice; and they were accordingly discharged." In this way, England will probably be made to feel the injustice and impolicy of her conduct in the Creole case. If her sailors cannot be detained in our ports for mutiny, she will find many of her merchant ships in the predicament of the Ann Hall.

### MARRIED,

In this town, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Walker, Mr. HENRY L. MYROVER, Merchant, to Mrs. U. C. HORTON, late of Augusta, Geo.

In Richmond county, on the 12th inst., by John C. Smith, Esq., Mr. WILLIAM H. BAILEY, late of Hertford county, to Miss MARIA PATE, daughter of Mr. Thomas Pate of Richmond County.

In Bladen County, on the 5th instant, at the residence of John Cromartie, Esq., by the Rev. William Brobston, Mr. JOHN M. FENNELL, of New Hanover county, to Miss MARY C. CROMARTIE, daughter of John Cromartie, Esq.

### DIED,

In this town, on Wednesday night last, Mr. ASA BEEBE, in the 77th year of his age. Mr. Beebe was a native of Connecticut, but for many years a resident of this town. He lived and died in the communion of the Episcopal Church.

Also, on Saturday night, ALICE, infant child of Dr. B. W. Robinson, aged about 7 months.

In this vicinity, on Sunday night last, of Consumption, Miss MARGARET DOBBIN, third daughter of the late John M. Dobbin, Esq., aged 17.

Also, on yesterday morning, Mrs. HAWLEY, relict of Isaac Hawley, deceased, aged 77.

In Moore County, on the 25th ultimo, Mr. WILLIAM COPELAND, in the 78th year of his age, a highly respectable citizen, and an exemplary member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and for honesty, truth, and fair dealing, was surpassed by none.

In the same county, on the 26th ult., Mrs. ANN McLEOD, aged about 90. Although confined to a bed of affliction for many years, yet she bore with christian fortitude.

In Wilmington, on the 10th inst., Mr. JEREMIAH WALLACE, aged 58 years.

In Sampson county, on the 21st ult., Mr. JOHN VANN, Sen., aged 78 years. Also, on the 22d ult., Mrs. MERIAM MATTHES, wife of Mr. David S. Matthes, and daughter of the late John Vann, Esq. aged about 23 years.

### MELANCHOLY DEATH.

Wilson *alias* Bunge Thompson, late of Montgomery county, (son of John Thompson,) was out Turkey hunting early on the morning of the 7th instant, and whilst in the act of stepping over a log, he was bit by a rattle snake on the hind part of his leg, just above the ancle. As soon as he discovered the snake he shot it, (so he said) and ran for home as fast as he could. Having run near half a mile, he fell in the road near a small branch. Wanting water very much, and not being able to walk, he rolled over and over until he got to the branch, and drank as much as he wanted. He was not discovered until about 2 o'clock, P. M., when he was in a most horrid condition, the blood having settled about his eyes, and every muscle and sinew in a perpetual motion, though he was not much swelled. When found he was in his right mind, though he appeared to be insensible of his misery, and said he would soon be well again. He pointed out the place where he had killed the snake, and said it was as large around as the calf of his leg. There appeared to be four small holes on his leg where he was bit, and the two upper ones were at least 1½ inches apart. He was taken home, but too late, every remedy proving unavailable. He expired on Friday morning, the 8th inst., without a struggle, being about twenty-four hours after he was bit.—[*Communicated.*

### FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 20.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brandy, peach, | 45 | Lead, bar, | 7 a 8 |
| Ditto, apple, | 33 a 36 | Mackerel, | none. |
| Bacon, | 5 a 6 | Molasses, | 20 a 25 |
| Beeswax, | 27 a 28 | Oats, | 40 |
| Butter, | 12½ a 15 | Oil, Linseed, | 80 |
| Bale Rope, | 8 a 10 | Nails, cut, | 6 a 6½ |
| Coffee, | 10 a 12 | Powder, keg, | $6½ |
| Cotton, | 5 a 7½ | Rags, | 2½ |
| Cotton Bagging, | 20 a 25 | Sugar, brown, | 7 a 10 |
| Corn, | 55 a 60 | Lump, | 14 |
| Copperas | 3½ a 4 | Loaf, | 15 a 18 |
| Candles, P. F. | 17 | Salt, | 60 |
| Flour, | $6 a $7 25 | Sack, | $2 a 2½ |
| Feathers, | 35 a 40 | Tallow, | 10 a 10½ |
| Flaxseed, | $1 00 a $1 10 | Tin, box, | 12½ |
| Hides, green, | 4 a 5 | Tobacco, leaf, | 2 a 3 |
| dry, | 12½ a 14 | Wheat, | $1 a $1 12 |
| Iron, | 5 a 5½ | Whiskey, | 28 a 30 |
| Lard, | 6 7 | Wool, | 15 a 20 |
| Lime, | $1¼ | | |

### DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7½ cts. pr. yd.
3-4 ditto ditto ditto, 5½ ditto.
30 inch do. (heavy.) 7 ditto.
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 5 to 10, 16 a 20

### WILMINGTON MARKET—April 13.

Steam Mill Lumber 13 00; River Lumber, viz:—Wide Boards 6 50 a 7 00; Flooring 8 00 a 8 50; Timber 4 00 a 6 00; Staves, W. O. rough, 14 00 a 15 00; dressed, 20 00; R. O. rough, 9 00 a 10 00; Shingles 1 25 a 4 00; Corn 60 a 65; Salt, coarse, 22 a 25, Rice 2 62 a 2 87.

*Naval Stores.*—Turpentine has been going at 2 15, since our last report, and that may be considered the market price. Tar has gone up slightly, and sold this week at 1 67. The delivery of each of these articles is at present inconsiderable.

*Lumber.*—Sales are mentioned of qr. flooring boards at 8 and 8½. Nothing has been done during the week past in any other kind of lumber.

*Timber.*—Some few transactions in common qualities of mill timber at 4 dollars.

*Bacon.*—The market is liberally supplied. A large lot of Sides and Shoulders brought 5 cents. Hams are held at 7 to 7½.

*Lard.*—Very dull; no sale heard of. It is held at 6 to 6½ cents.

*Corn.*—Some from up-country afloat which is bringing 60 cents.

*Rice.*—Sales at 2¾ and 2¾.

Some transactions in Trinidad Molasses at 20 to 22 cents.

### CHERAW MARKET—April 12.

Bacon 5 a 7; Beeswax 22 a 25; Coffee 12½ a 15; Cotton 5 a 8¼; Corn 50 a 56; Flour 6 60 a 6 75; Feathers 37½ a 48; Iron 5¼ a 6½; Lime 4 a 4½; Molasses 40 a 50; Nails, cut, 7½ a 8.

Cotton at Augusta 3½ to 7½ cents, principal sales at 6.

Cotton at Charleston 5 to 10, principal sales 5½. Corn 56 to 70.

## TEMPERANCE.

THE Washington Temperance Society will hold a meeting on Saturday night next, in the Town Hall, for the special benefit of the colored population.

*April* 19.


## NEW FIRM & NEW GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

**SPRING & SUMMER DRY GOODS,**

Consisting of superfine Broadcloths and Cassimeres, Printed Lawns, French and American Prints, plain and figured Silks and Satins, plain and figured Challys, brown and bleached Domestics, Apron Checks, Cotton and Silk Hose, Nankins, Florence and Straw Bonnets, 100 dozen Leghorn and Palm Leaf Hats, Silk and Fur ditto, 1000 pair Shoes, assorted, Ladies' and Misses' superior Slippers, and many other articles in the Dry Goods line; all of which are now offered at very reduced prices. The public will find it to their advantage to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

G. & H. McMILLAN.

*April* 19, 1843. 98-4wpd.

## WILLIAM E. FREEMAN,

Surgeon Dentist,

HAS returned to this place, and may be found during his stay at Mrs. Smith's Hotel at all times, except when professionally engaged. His prices shall be according to the times, moderate and uniform.

N. B. He has abandoned the use of the key instrument entirely, and uses the Patent Forceps in extracting, which are much better, and free from danger.

*April* 16, 1842. 98-3w

## WANTED TO HIRE,

A MAN SERVANT, accustomed to gardening, keeping and driving a horse, &c. Apply at this office.

*April* 18.

## NOTICE.

I HAVE one Horse and two wild broke Mules, one of the three I wish to sell. Any person wanting to buy, will please call and see them. I will take in payment Corn, Hay, Fodder, or Cash.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

*April* 16, 1842. 98-2w

## TO UNDERTAKERS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the first day of June next, for substituting a *Metallic Covering*, for the shingle roofs on the East and West Buildings of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill. The edifices are 100 feet long, and 40 feet wide. The length of the rafters is about 27 feet.

The undertaker must supply all the requisite materials of the best quality, and execute the work in the best manner. The price of the covering per superficial foot proposed to be used whether that of zinc or a composition of iron, and of the work, may be stated separately.

Communications in relation to this subject may be addressed (post paid) either to the President of the University at Chapel Hill, or to Gen. Samuel F. Patterson, Raleigh.

*April* 15, 1842. 98-3w


## United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*

APRIL 13, 1842.

JOEL LUCAS of Montgomery County, having this day filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is therefore upon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Joel Lucas be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

M. H. POTTER,

98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*

## United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*

APRIL 2, 1842.

DANIEL UNDERWOOD of Sampson County having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said Daniel Underwood be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankrupt'cy.*

## United States--N. Carolina District.

DISTRICT COURT IN BANKRUPTCY, *At Chambers in Fayetteville,*

APRIL 2, 1842.

WILLIAM VANN of Sampson County, having, on the second day of April, filed a Petition, duly verified, praying that he may be declared a Bankrupt: It is thereupon Ordered by the Court, that cause be shown before the Court, at Chambers in this Town, on Friday the twentieth day of May next, why the said William Vann be not declared a Bankrupt, pursuant to the Act of Congress in that behalf; and that this notice be published in the Fayetteville Observer four weeks in succession.

H. H. POTTER,

98] *Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy.*


**MOST SPLENDID LOTTERY.**

## CAPITAL $50.000!!!

$25,000! 12,500! 50 prizes of 1,200!

15 *Drawn Nos. in each Package of* 26 *Tickets.*

UNION LOTTERY,

Class No. 7, for 1842, to be drawn in Alexandria, D. C. on Saturday, May 21st, 1842.

78 Number Lottery—15 Drawn Ballots.

J. G. GREGORY & Co. Managers.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **1 Grand Capital of** | | | **$50.000** |
| **1 Splendid Prize of** | | | **25 000** |
| **1 ditto** | | of | **12.500** |
| 1 Prize of | $9.000 | 2 Prizes of | $1.250 |
| 1 Prize of | 6 000 | 50 Prizes of | 1,200 |
| 1 Prize of | 4.000 | 10 Prizes of | 600 |
| 1 Prize of | 3,000 | 20 Prizes of | 500 |
| 1 Prize of | 2,617 | 20 Prizes of | 400 |
| | &c. | &c. | &c. |

36,365 Prizes—39,711 Blanks, or about a *Prize to a Blank!*

Tickets only $15—Halves $7 50—Quarters $3 75—Eighths $1 87½.

☞ The price of a Certificate of a Package of 26 Whole Tickets in the above Splendid Lottery is only $165; a certificate of 26 Halves only $82 50; a certificate of 26 Quarters only $41 25; a certificate of 26 Eighths only $20 62; and a certificate of a Package may draw the five highest Prizes.

**Another Brilliant Lottery.**

3 CAPITALS OF $25,000!

## 50 PRIZES OF

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE just received a HANDSOME ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS,

Suitable for the Season. They are from the latest importations and most desirable patterns. Also, a general assortment of

GROCERIES & HARDWARE, Fur, Leghorn, Willow and Straw Hats.

All of which I will sell LOW for Cash, or on short credit to prompt customers.

H. LOUIE.

North West corner of Market Square.

*April* 27, 1841. 47tf

# NEW GOODS.

I HAVE RECEIVED and am now opening, at the Old Stand of Nott & Starr, my FALL and WINTER SUPPLY, consisting of

DRY GOODS, HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Hats, Caps and Shoes, Cotton and Wool Cards, Drugs & Medicines.

—ALSO—

7 HHDS. SUGAR,
50 bags COFFEE,
Loaf and Lump SUGAR,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
100 kegs Nails,
50 bags Shot,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
100 kegs White Lead,
60 boxes Window Glass,
18 boxes Raisins,

Which will be sold at low prices for Cash or Country Produce. JOHN D. STARR.

*November* 15, 1841. 75tf

# NEW GOODS.

BY Steamers Henrietta and Cotton Plant, the Subscribers are now receiving their FALL and WINTER STOCK of

GROCERIES, Hardware, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c.,

Consisting in part of the following:—

500 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
100 bags Rio COFFEE,
15 do prime Java ditto,
10 hhds. Porto Rico & St. Croix SUGAR,
1000 lbs. Lump and Loaf ditto,
100 pair best 30 Tea Chains,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
10 dozen Collins' and other Axes,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, (Shoe and Buck.)
1000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
100 sides Upper ditto,
50 kegs Powder, FF and FFF,
50 bags Buck and Drop Shot, assorted,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
25 pieces Cotton Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
50 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
50 boxes Window Glass, 8x10 & 10x12,

Together with Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Tea, Bellows, Vices, Anvils and Hammers with all other articles in a Grocery line. All of which will be sold *low for* Cash or Country Produce, or the usual time to *punctual Dealers only*.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*Fayetteville, S pt.* 22, 1841. 68tf

N. B. Our attention will also continue to be given to the receiving and forwarding of Goods; receiving Produce of all kinds for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct. We invite the attention of all of our old friends.

C. J. & R. M. O.

## CAROLINA HOES.

25 DOZEN WEEDING HOES, for sale by

S. W. ELLINGHAST.

*April* 2, 1842. 85tf

## To all whom it may concern!

THE undersigned, having located himself in Wilmington, North Carolina, offers his services to the public as a

COMMISSION MERCHANT AND GENERAL AGENT,

For transacting all kinds of business done at this place, except attending in person to sales.

He has, for the last twelve years, acted as such in his own capacity, gratifying for the part of several, if not the entire satisfaction so far as the success of such services could be rendered. And in the future, however, his necessities will require that he shall charge the usual rates of compensation for such services.

He hopes, by promptly and faithfully attending to the interests of all those who may favor him with their business, to render, as far as may be practicable, equal satisfaction.

He may be found at his office in the large brick building of Mr. Luccus Jervis, fronting on the wharf, when not engaged on special business.

A. J. BATTLE.

*Wilmington, Feby* 1, 1842. 85tf

REFERENCES:

Gov. E. B. Dudley, Gen. James Owen, Gen. A. McRee, A. Boden, Goldsborough, } Wilmington.

James S. Battle, Bennett Bunn, Weston & Harrison, W. & A. Sutt, Raleigh, } Rocky Mount.

Rev. David Thompson, Smithfield.
Rev. James McDaniel, Fayetteville.

## NEW YORK AND WILMINGTON PACKETS.

### OLD LINE.

*To sail punctually every week during the year.*

Brig LEONORA, Moller, Master.
Brig SOOY, Tyler, Master.
Schr. A. F. THORN, H. Sandford, Master.
Schr. CHAS. E. THORN, W. Smith, Master.
Schr. JULIA, Shoemaker, Master.

THE above are all fast sailing copper-fastened vessels, well calculated for the trade; commanded by men of experience, and will insure at the lowest rates, and the appointed day of sailing will be punctually adhered to. Freights will be taken at the lowest rates. All goods directed to the care of the Agent will be forwarded free of commission.

JOHN OGDEN, *Agent, New York.*

*July* 24, 1841. 60-tf.

# BOOK BINDERY, AT SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber would inform the citizens of Fayetteville, and all others, that he is prepared to execute *all kinds of orders* in his line with neatness and despatch, warranted well done according to the style in which it may be ordered. Stationary works bound in *Calf* or *Morocco*, as may be ordered with *Spring Backs*; he would call the attention of *Ladies particularly* to the binding of *Music, Paintings &c.* in the most *handsome* or plain *style*, also to business men, the making and binding of account Books.

He proposes to *receive* and *deliver* the Books *free of Carriage* at the Store of Messrs. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL at Fayetteville N. C. who will act as agents for him, and charge *no more* than his regular prices at home.

DAVID CLEWELL.

*Salem, N. C. June* 22, 1841. 59-tf.

# NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Keiseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushn-de-Lains, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Mole-skin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

*July* 14, 1840. JOHN McARN. 6tf

## LOOK AT THIS!

THE SUBSCRIBER will keep constantly on hand a large supply of ROMAN CEMENT, PLASTER PARIS, WATER LIME, ROTTEN PLASTER for MANURE, and THOMASTOWN LIME, and also a constant supply of BRICK.

TO SMOKERS.—I also keep the best Principe and Spanish Cigars, Long Stem Pipes, and Smoking Tobacco nicely put up in papers.

GROCERIES.—In this line I keep Bacon, Meal, Sugar, Coffee, Fish, and many other things, *except* Spirituous Liquors.

WORKMEN.—I will be able to furnish first rate Workmen in the line of Bricklaying and Plastering either for plain or ornamental Cornicing, or Stucco Work. Any person wanting work done, will confer a favour by giving me a call.

TOOLS.—I keep on hand Bricklayers and Plasterer's Tools of the best quality, which I will sell low for Cash.

Call on the Subscriber, a few doors South of the Market House, where persons can be waited on at any hour during the day.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

*Fayetteville, August* 2, 1841. 64-tf.

## FOR SALE.

20 CASES (2 dozen each,) fine Old MADEIRA WINE,
Genuine Old Port Wine, in bottles,
Madeira, London Particular, Tenerife Sicily Madeira, and Malaga Wine, in qr. casks,
London Porter, barrels of Cider Vinegar,
Half barrels No. 1 Mackerel,
One cask Red Clover Seed,

And a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

*October* 20, 1841. 75tf

## THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVING disposed of their entire stock of Goods, have determined upon changing their business to the Commission Line and Country Produce trade, and having extensive Ware Rooms, are now prepared to receive consignments of Corn, Beeswax, Lard and every other article that is usually consigned here for sale. Particular attention given to the disposing of Lumber, Timber, Staves, Shingles, &c.

RUSS & HOLMES.

*Wilmington, Feby* 23, 1842. 91tf

## Cotton Yarn and Shirtings.

NO. 4 to No. 12 COTTON YARN, a superior article manufactured at the Beaver Creek Mills; 30 dozen heavy SHIRTINGS, worthy the attention of purchasers, constantly on hand and for sale at the Store of HALL & JOHNSON.

ALSO,

JUST received, an assortment of GROCERIES, DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, IRON of all sizes, &c. &c., comprising a General Stock for Country Trade, which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*October* 12, 1841. 71tf

## Notice to Pensioners.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit with promptness as directed. Will also furnish blanks to all who send their claims to him, free of charge.

ELIJAH FULLER.

*Fayetteville, August* 21, 1841. 64-tf.

## CHOICE PROPERTY

### *At Private Sale.*

THE Subscriber, as Surviving Partner of the late Firm of C. & P. Mallett, and by virtue of the last Will and Testament of the late Peter J. Mallett, will sell all the residue of the

# REAL ESTATE

Which belonged to that concern, consisting of

4 tracts or parcels of Wood Land.

Also, that valuable Property, opposite the Lafayette Hotel, at present occupied by John S. Pearson.

Also, four unimproved Lots on Gillespie street joins the property at present occupied by Joseph Arey, Esq. On these Lots is a fine growth of native forest trees.

Also, an unimproved Lot in Campbellton.

And having removed from town, I will sell my late

### *DWELLING on Hay Mount,*

Which requires no description. And also, a

### *Valuable Summer Residence*

At Eutaw, where are some of the finest Springs of pure Water in the State.

A liberal credit will be allowed on the said Property, the purchaser giving bond with satisfactory securities, bearing interest from the date.

C. P. MALLETT.

*December* 6, 1841. 79tf

## FOR SALE, CHEAP.

A SECOND-HAND Northern made BUGGY, with a leather top, in good condition. Inquire at this Office.

*April* 14, 1842. 93-3w

## Just Received,

By Steamers Utility and Henrietta,

30 HHDS. prime New Crop MOLASSES,
75 bags prime Rio and Laguira COFFEE,
10 hhds. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
50 kegs NAILS, assorted,
100 sacks SALT.

For sale low for Cash or Country Produce.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

Also, a BELL, of the best kind of metal, weighing 312 lbs., with wheel, &c., for sale.

## RIO COFFEE.

120 BAGS RIO COFFEE, for sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*Received this day per Henrietta,*

60 BAGS PRIME RIO COFFEE,
2 quarter casks Madeira WINE,
5 bags Spice,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
10 half barrels Fresh Butter Crackers,
2 casks Scotch Ale.

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*January* 18, 1842. 85tf

## Stuart's CANDY.

10 BOXES CANDY, just received and for sale by SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*January* 1, 1842.

## ENTERTAINMENT

LOOK AT THIS!—My House has been thoroughly repaired. I will keep Entertainment at very reduced prices, and be glad to welcome the return of my friends and customers. Call and see.

E. SMITH.

*Fayetteville, October* 13, 1841. 71tf

My House is on the corner of Gillespie and Mumford Streets, convenient to the Market, and near the State Bank.

E. S.

## GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

### At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which 500,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 12, 1837. 58tf

## Charles O'Malley—Complete.

JUST received. Also, Barnaby Rudge; Howitt's Student Life in Germany; Miller's Sketches, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

## LOVE'S HOTEL,

ROCKINGHAM, N. C.,

IS still kept open by the Proprietor for the reception of Travellers, and accommodation of those whose business of the Courts calls to Rockingham. Strict attention will be paid to the comfort and convenience of his Guests.

E. LOVE.

*April* 26, 1841. 44tf

## Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' Improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen.—a superior article and warranted. Apply to JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to sell again.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 5, 1840. 14tf

## DYEING AND SCOURING ESTABLISHMENT

### S. W. BENNETT'S

WOULD inform the citizens of Fayetteville that he has located himself on Hay Street, opposite Mr. Martine's, where he intends to carry on the DYEING AND SCOURING BUSINESS, in all its various branches. He will Dye every description of Cotton, Woollen, and Silken Goods. Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments dyed any colour and finished in the neatest manner. He will also clean Carpets, Crumb Cloths, Hearth Rugs, and Table Covers.

COTTON YARNS, of various colors, warranted, kept constantly on hand for sale.

*Fayetteville, February* 22, 1842. 90-1Y

## State of North Carolina,

STANLY COUNTY.

*Superior Court, March Term,* 1842.

John M. Allen *vs.* George Collop.

Original Attachment, levied, &c.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, that the Defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Stanly, at the Court House at or near Eben Hearnes', on the first Monday in September next, then and there to replevy, plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered according to the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, E. F. Lilly, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday in March, A. D. 1842, and the 66th year of our Independence.

E. F. LILLY, *C. S. C.*

95]

## $100 REWARD.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD has been offered for months, to any one who will use a bottle of HAYS' LINIMENT for the PILES without being cured. Of thousands sold, in no one instance has it failed of a cure. Proof overwhelming to be seen where it is sold. It is also a certain cure in *nearly every case.*

(Extract[illegible]) in the following complaints:—For the Piles; for all Dropsy; Tender Feet; Sore Throat or cancers or ulcers; Croup; Whooping Cough; Scald Head; tightness of the chest, especially in children; Foul Ulcers of the legs, or other fungus sores, however obstinate or long standing; Flesh Wounds; Chilblains, &c. &c.

LOOK OUT.

Some Swindlers have been counterfeiting this article, and put it up with various devices. Do not be imposed upon. One thing only will protect you—it is the name of COMSTOCK & CO.; *that name must be always on the wrapper*, or you are cheated. Do not forget it. Take this direction with you, and test by that, or never buy it; for it is *impossible* for any other to be true or genuine.

Sold by COMSTOCK & CO., 71 Maiden Lane, New York, and at the Fayetteville Book Store.

## HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

*For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.*

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

*Fayetteville, October* 20. 59-tf

# SPRING GOODS

## J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received from the North, a large and Splendid Assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER

## DRY GOODS,

*Among which are:*

Superfine Printed Lawns; 20,000 pieces Prints; rich French Silks, plain and figured; Irish Linens, Lawns and Diapers; Linen Drilling; Georgia Nankins; 3-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Domestics; Apron Checks; Cotton and Silk Hose; Kentucky Janes, and Bolting Cloths; with many other articles in the Dry Goods line. All of which, being purchased for *Cash*, at the late Package Sales, are now offered at REDUCED PRICES, by Wholesale or Retail.

*March* 21, 1842. 94-tf.

## NEW CROCKERY AND GLASS-WARE.

THE Subscriber has just received a general assortment of GRANITE AND QUEENS-WARE, CUT AND MOULD GLASS-WARE, consisting of Dinner Sets of white Granite and brown and green Queens-Ware; Tea Sets of white and figured Granite; Chamber Sets of white Granite, and blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware; white and figured Granite Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars and Creams; blue, green, and brown Queens-Ware, including Plates, Dishes, Pitchers, Teas, Tea Pots, Sugars, Creams, Ewers, Basins and Steaks; cut and mould Wine Glasses and Tumblers. Together with an assortment of common Earthen-Ware. All of which he offers for sale, either at Wholesale or Retail. To effect sales, he only deems it necessary to solicit a call from those wishing to buy, as he is determined to sell lower than articles of similar quality were ever offered at before in this market.

J. D. WILLIAMS.

*April* 6, 1842. 96-tf

A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Loaf and Lump Sugar, Teas, Lime, &c. &c., for sale, as heretofore, for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to punctual dealers.

J. D. W.

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Henry B. Beatty, dec'd, at the December Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland,—All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts and those having demands against the same, are required to present them within the time limited by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery. Persons having accounts, will please hand them to Major John S. Pearson.

ELIZA J. BEATTY, *Executrix.*

*December* 13 1841.

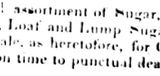
## French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egerton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine*; if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

*Fayetteville, Sept.* 1, 1840. 13tf

## TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE FROM FAYETTEVILLE TO WARSAW.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 8 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*

*February* 10, 1842. 14tf

## NOTICE.

THE Subscriber qualified as Executrix of the last Will and Testament of Col. Jas. H. Hooper, dec'd, at the September term last of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the County of Cumberland. All persons indebted to the Estate are requested to settle their accounts, and those having demands against the same are required to present them for payment within the time limited by law.

MARGARET S. HOOPER *Executrix.*

*November* 22, 1841.

## WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Catarrhs, and all Affections of the Lungs.

THIS most valuable article has been in use a number of years, and from the great benefit experienced by those who have taken it, the proprietor is induced to offer it to the public generally. It has never been known to fail in giving relief in a single instance when timely administered. Common colds, which are usually the effect of obstructed perspiration, will yield to its influence in a few hours. When used for coughs, hoarseness, catarrhs, &c., it soon gives relief and the patient greatly benefitted in a short time. A trial of one or two bottles will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

CERTIFICATES.

Among the numerous persons who have been benefitted by the cough balsam, are the Hon. T. C. Chittenden, present Member of Congress from this State, and W. Webb, M. D., of Adams, Jefferson county, New York whose certificates are annexed:

I have long been in the practice of using WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM in my family, and consider it a most invaluable medicine. No family should be without it. For coughs, colds, and affections of the lungs, nothing in my opinion can be more valuable.

T. C. CHITTENDEN, *Mem. Congress.*

*Adams*, 1841.

Mr. WHIPPLE.

I have long been in the habit of using the article which constitutes the active principle of WHIPPLE'S COUGH BALSAM, and most frequently prepared it as it is now offered for sale. When judiciously used, I believe it to be a valuable medicine, particularly in coughs and chronic affections of the lungs resulting from bad colds.

W. WEBB.

*June* 17, 1841.

☞ Observe that none is genuine without the written signature of J. H. Whipple, on each bottle.

J. H. WHIPPLE.

*Adams, Jefferson co., New York.*

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 89-6m

***Blanks for sale at this Office.***

## Printing Paper for Sale.

80 REAMS OF NEWSPAPER, of size equal to this sheet, weighing 26 lbs. to the Ream, will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, at $3 50 Cash per ream.

*February* 1, 1842. E. J. HALE.

## FOR RENT.

SEVERAL commodious Dwelling Houses on Hay Mount, where there is both Spring and Well Water which cannot be surpassed.

JOHN McARN.

*June* 16, 1841. 54-tf.

## SWAIM'S EXECUTOR.

THE Subscriber has received a few copies of this Guide to Executors, Administrators and Guardians, founded on the Statute Law of North Carolina, (which has been radically changed since the publication of the Revised Statutes.)

E. J. HALE.

*March* 8, 1842.

## *Valuable Negroes*

FOR SALE.

ABOUT TWENTY VALUABLE NEGROES; among them are House Servants, Mechanics, and Labourers.

C. P. MALLETT, *Executor of Peter J. Mallett.*

*December* 13, 1841. 80tf

## NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having, at the March Term, 1842, of Cumberland County Court, qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Neill McLeran, dec'd, hereby notifies all persons having claims against the estate to present them duly proved within the time prescribed by law; and those indebted are requested to come forward and pay up.

A. A. McKETHAN, *Executor.*

*Fayetteville, March* 25, 1842. 95-4w

# $100 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, in April last, his fellow Charles, aged about 27 years, 5 feet 10 inches high. He formerly belonged to D. O'Hanlon, and is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Fayetteville.

C. GODBOLD.

*March* 8 1842. 92tf

## French Burr Mill Stones, Bolting Cloths, and Wove Wire.

THE Subscribers are Agents for the sale of FRENCH BURR MILL STONES, manufactured by William Tyack of New York, and with the annexed recommendations deem it unnecessary to say more.

We also keep constantly on hand, a first rate article of BOLTING CLOTHS, of various Nos., and WOVE WIRE, suitable for Screens, and Sifters for Corn Mills. We can also furnish Stones for Corn, from the Quarries of Moore county, on short notice. All persons wanting the above articles will do well to call and examine for themselves before buying elsewhere.

RANDOLPH COUNTY, N. C. June 15, 1841.

*Messrs. Hall & Johnson:*

Gentlemen. In reply to yours, I take great pleasure in saying, that I have been many years acquainted with Mr. William Tyack's make of Burr Mill Stones. I have, as a Mill Wright, put in operation for different persons, many pair of his Manufacture—have one pair in my own Mill with which I am perfectly satisfied and take great pleasure in recommending Mr. William Tyack's Burr Stones to all who may wish to supply themselves with the article.

Respectfully yours,

JESSE WALKER.

I have been a miller twenty-one years, and seven years head miller in the employment of J. B. Kendall & Co., Union Mills, Petersburg, Va. I have used Burr's made at several different places, and I find the Burr's made by William Tyack, of New York, to be superior to any I have ever used in regard to the temper of the blocks, the workmanship, and so well balanced as to require nothing. This is an important improvement in the Burr runner, as it will run much more steady than it will by putting on one side a heavy piece of metal to balance it.

JAMES ALEXANDER.

*Union Mills, Petersburg, Va.*

We have in our possession many more recommendations in regard to the quality of the above Burr Mill Stones, which will be shewn to those desiring to purchase.

HALL & JOHNSON.

*Fayetteville, June* 22, 1841. 55tf

## State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

*Superior Court of Law, Spring Term,* 1842.

Hardy Morgan *vs.* George Hearne.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT levied on his undivided interest in the Lands belonging to the Estate of Ebenezer Hearne, dec'd, 200 acres on Uharrie River, 150 acres on Indian Ridge, 200 acres on Mcllane's Creek, 496 acres on ditto, it being the whole of his interest in said Hearne's Lands,—And Littleton Harris summoned as Garnishee.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that George Hearne, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendant to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Superior Court, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the last Monday in August next, and then and there replevy or plead to issue, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be rendered, and the property levied on condemned subject to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Calvin W. Wooley, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the last Monday in February, 1842, and 66th year of American Independence.

C. W. WOOLEY, *C. S. C.*

[93-6w—Printer's fee $4 20.]

## PETERS' PILLS

THE wonderful cures effected by this Medicine are the all engrossing subjects of the day. Go where you will and you hear nothing but Mr. Such-a-One is been cured by Dr. PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS; or, you know Mrs. So-and-So was at the point of death, but she has been cured by Dr. Peters' Pills; or, are you not glad that Miss —— has been restored to health by Dr. Peters' wondrous Medicine.

Really, this Medicine must be very good, or it could not cure so many. It is good. For many years it has passed on in the even, silent tenor of its way, curing hundreds of persons who were wrangling with death. But now its onward course is impetuous. It is as impossible to stay the demand for this Medicine as to hush the rushing wind.

A life Medicine that will procrastinate death for many years, shall it not enter every house? Shall it not be used by every individual? Let no man say, I don't want it. You know not what to-morrow may bring forth. All should use this remedy, and remember that health is the first blessing from God.

They do indeed restore the health of the body, because they purify and invigorate the blood, and their good effects are not counterbalanced by any inconvenience; being composed entirely of vegetables, they do not expose those who use them to danger, and their effects are as certain as they are salutary; they are daily and safely administered to infancy, youth, manhood and old age, and to women in the most critical and delicate circumstances, they do not disturb or shock the animal functions, but restore their order and re-establish their health; and for all the purposes which a vegetable purgative, or certain cleanser of the whole system are required, they stand without a rival—they are allowed to be all that can be accomplished in Medicine, both for power and innocence.

Retail price 50 cts. per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*May* 12, 1841. 49-1Y

# LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell a parcel of LAND which lies in Bladen County, 20 miles below Fayetteville; 400 acres on the River, well adapted to cultivation; a small portion cleared,—the residue well timbered with Oak, suitable for Staves. Also, 200 acres of back Land, not far from the River, and well timbered with Pine, suitable for Timber. Such is the description of the Land given me by those who know it well. I will sell it on accommodating terms.

JAMES McDANIEL,
Near Fayetteville.

*February* 7, 1842. 88tf

## Received per Cotton Plant,

20 HHDS. MARTINIQUE MOLASSES,
6 tierces Fresh RICE,
10 boxes Scotch Snuff, superior,
5 half bbls. do do,
5 dozen fancy Chairs,
60 bags prime Rio Coffee,
50 drums superior Turkey Figs,

For sale by

SAML W. TILLINGHAST.

*Feb'y* 14, 1842. 89tf

## SCROFULA AND MERCURIAL DISEASES.

## TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA,

For the cure of Scrofulous, Mercurial, Syphilitic, and other diseases, which depend upon a Scrofulous habit of body.

IS prepared by a new process without boiling and is warranted to contain, in a concentrated form, the active principles of the root, obtained from the most approved species of similax.

Its efficacy has been repeatedly tested in private practice in the successful treatment of the worst forms of the diseases, for the cure of which Sarsaparilla is recommended, after other preparations of the medicine, the Panacea, &c. had been used without effect. A number of cases of extensive ulceration and affections of the bones, in simple Scrofula, and in Mercurial and Syphilitic diseases, have been permanently cured by its use in three months, without any other treatment, except the most simple applications to the parts diseased. A trial of two or three bottles, in similar cases, will prove the efficacy and importance of the preparation.

It has been found particularly useful after calomel, where that medicine has been given too freely in scrofulous habits, or in the cure of a certain disease. It is admirably calculated, in such cases, to remove all disease from the body, and restore the natural vigour of the constitution; and may be taken with safety and advantage when the system is unvitiated. The use of one or two bottles, on such occasions of the kind, will prove an effectual security against secondary diseases; and, in recent cases, will effect a perfect cure, after three or four doses of calomel, of five or eight grains each, night and morning, have been taken, followed by salts, and the usual local treatment.

Prepared and for sale, wholesale and retail, by JOSEPH ENNALS TRIPPE, at his Drug Store, No. 298 Broad street, Newark, New Jersey.

Also, Wholesale, by J. & J. F. TRIPPE, General Agents, Nos. 99 and 92, Maiden Lane, N. York.

☞ The genuine article for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

*March* 19, 1842. 91tf

## BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

THIS MEDICINE is acknowledged to be one of the most valuable ever discovered, as a purifier of the blood and fluids. They cure Inflammation and Chronic Rheumatism! They cure Diabetes and Strangury! They cure Dysentery and Constitutional Costiveness! They will cure all these apparently opposite diseases, *because* they *cleanse* and *purify* the blood; provided, however, nature is not beyond all human assistance. Six years this medicine has now been before the public in the United States. Wherever it has been introduced, it has superceded all other remedies.

Dr. Brandreth's Offices in New York are 241 Broadway, 185 Hudson street, and 276 Bowery, between Prince and Houston streets.

*Observe,* ☞ *Druggists are not made Agents.*

☞ BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ☜

Agent for Fayetteville,

MR. MICHAEL McGARY.

*May* 5, 1841. 52tf

## TO THE AFFLICTED

### Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Syrup,

For diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Liver Complaints, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THIS Medicine has been before the public for twelve years, and as far as it is known, stands unrivalled as a remedy for the above named complaints, when used according to the directions. Those disposed to make trial of it, are advised to use it from three to four weeks; and that without the omission of even one dose.—Scarcely any thing short of this can be a fair trial of its efficacy. Numerous and surprising have been the cures performed by its use, in consumptive complaints, in which the patients, to all appearance were on the verge of the grave. In many cases, when hope was almost extinguished, this medicine has been resorted to, and as it were by miracle, the patient has been restored to health and usefulness. Under similar circumstances, too, liver complaints of long standing, and even highly aggravated cases of bronchitis, have yielded to this powerful remedy. For bleeding at the lungs it is a never failing cure, when taken seasonably, and according to the proprietor's directions; and in cases of common colds and coughs, there is no article that can more safely or successfully be employed, inasmuch as it removes all inflammation from the chest and lungs; and when this is accomplished the greatest difficulty is over, and the patient is thus restored to perfect health. What chiefly produces diseases of the lungs is checked perspiration, retaining the superfluous humors, and thus vitiating the fluids of the body. Hence, there is no relief for the patient until the moisture of the skin returns. This restores the pulse to the natural standard. From repeated observation and experience, the proprietor feels himself warranted to affirm that there is no article used in the form of medicine that will more quickly reduce the pulse, than this vegetable remedy, taken in tea or syrup. The tea has a most salutary effect on the kidneys, causing an additional quantity of water to come off, at the same time causing the water to appear perfectly free from all feverish appearances. As a medicine for children in cases of whooping cough and inflammation of the lungs, it is unsurpassed by any other yet offered to the public. It is, moreover, an excellent restorer of the appetite. It is believed that more permanent cures have been made by its use than by any other article before the public.

The operation of this medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings; relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a mild and free expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration; corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to; and restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

Certificates of cures may be seen on application.

The above medicine for sale by the Proprietor at Hillsborough street, and by A. W. STEEL.

*November* 8, 1841. 75tf

## Job Printing of all kinds

Neatly executed at this Office.